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Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JULY 1, 1962

Corn for grain production is forecast at 3.5 billion bushels--3 percent less than in 1961 primarily because of a 2 percent acreage reduction. Prospective yield, at 61.2 bushels per acre, is second only to last year's record of 61.8 bushels per acre and is 15.5 bushels above the 1951-60 average.

Winter Wheat production is estimated at 836 million bushels, 1 percent below last month, 22 percent below last year and 5 percent under average.

Other Spring Wheat production is placed at 167 million bushels, up one-fifth from the 1961 drought damaged crop, but still over one-fourth below average.

Durum Wheat prospects at 47.3 million bushels are the largest since 1930 and two and one-half times as large as the small 1961 crop when hot dry weather caused severe damage.

Oat production is forecast at 997 million bushels, nearly as large as the 1961 harvest but one-fifth below average.

Sorghum acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 14.2 million acres--up 1 percent from 1961.

Soybean acreage for beans, at 27.9 million acres, is up 2 percent from 1961 and the largest of record.

Sugar beet production prospects are up 5 percent from the 1961 crop. The increase is due entirely to larger acreage as the indicated yield of 16.4 tons equals last year's.

Late Summer Potato crop is estimated at 33.9 million hundredweight, 6 percent less than the 1961 crop, but 1 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (7-62)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated July 1, 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated June 1, 1962	Indicated July 1, 1962
Corn for grain	bu.	45.7	61.8	61.2	3,128,197	3,624,313	---	3,518,069
Wheat, all	"	20.7	23.9	23.8	1,128,563	1,234,705	1,057,670	1,050,053
Winter	"	22.0	26.4	24.7	876,232	1,076,274	846,216	835,791
All spring	"	17.0	14.6	20.9	252,331	158,431	1/211,454	214,262
Durum	"	14.6	12.3	20.1	24,951	18,955	---	47,343
Other spring	"	17.3	15.0	21.2	227,380	139,476	---	166,919
Oats	"	37.2	42.1	43.2	1,260,392	1,012,855	---	997,248
Barley	"	29.0	30.3	30.4	366,490	393,384	---	392,391
Rye	"	15.0	17.7	20.1	25,072	27,262	---	39,681
Flaxseed	"	8.2	8.7	9.3	34,542	21,852	---	26,131
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/2,907	2/3,376	2/ 3,467	51,260	53,636	---	60,575
Hay, all	ton	1.56	1.74	1.74	112,211	116,632	---	116,286
Hay, wild	"	.82	.83	.92	10,219	8,371	---	10,235
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.22	2.38	2.43	58,722	66,961	---	68,997
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.51	1.65	1.51	25,074	23,810	---	21,419
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.09	1.28	1.15	4,639	3,805	---	3,171
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	2/1,182	2/1,390	2/ 1,288	16,990	20,006	---	18,702
Peas, dry field	"	2/1,194	2/1,063	2/ 1,321	3,432	3,498	---	4,332
Potatoes	cwt							
Winter	"	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,213	4,395
Early spring	"	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,339	3,443
Late spring	"	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,440	20,652
Early summer	"	111.3	157.2	140.5	12,423	15,496	12,612	12,635
Late summer	"	175.4	211.1	207.2	33,372	36,106	---	33,853
Fall	"	177.9	196.1	4/	156,778	204,632	---	4/
Total	"	167.7	196.3	4/	234,424	293.594	---	4/
Sweetpotatoes	"	62.2	77.7	80.0	17,716	15,083	---	16,680
Tobacco	lb.	1,461	1,753	1,746	2,040,358	2,058,302	---	2,140,790
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	23.4	27.5	26.2	7,088	9,860	---	11,245
Sugar beets	"	16.7	16.4	16.4	13,613	17,664	---	18,524
Hops	lb.	1,545	1,548	1,518	47,366	35,454	---	44,776
Pasture	pct.	5/ 82	5/ 85	5/84	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ First estimate will be published August 10, 1962. 5/ Condition July 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated June 1, 1962	Indicated July 1, 1962
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 110,322	1/ 126,710	---	124,225
Peaches	"	1/ 65,566	1/ 77,895	77,199	77,675
Pears	"	1/ 28,986	27,080	28,091	28,367
Grapes	ton	2,969	3,092	---	3,164
Cherries	"	1/ 214	267	2/ 272	291
Apricots	"	1/ 202	1/ 191	164	163

1/Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	137,695
Grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	42,700
Lemons	15,064	18,230	14,340	16,540

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
May	12,459	12,375	12,533	5,602	5,563	5,704
June	12,126	12,039	12,041	4,956	5,138	5,272
Jan.-June Incl.	64,002	65,845	66,762	32,406	32,014	32,529

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1951-60		1961		1962	
	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels	Per-cent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	32.6	986,421	37.0	1,446,573	42.8	1,550,507
Wheat (old crop)	6.8	75,191	10.1	136,937	8.3	101,886
Durum (old crop)	---	---	---	---	---	1,737
Oats (old crop)	18.7	240,102	23.2	267,845	22.6	228,689
Barley (" ")	12.7	44,955	15.2	65,405	12.1	47,641
Rye (" ")	10.7	2,557	13.9	4,578	6.9	1,869
Flaxseed (" ")	7.0	2,496	4.6	1,410	5.9	1,289
Soybeans	5.3	22,079	2.1	11,404	6.0	41,506
Sorghum	5.7	25,616	8.8	54,387	8.2	39,553

1/Percent of previous year's crop.

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	1962 pct. of 1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	68,564	58,691	57,504	98.0
Wheat, all	55,274	51,620	44,059	85.4
Winter	39,863	40,753	33,825	83.0
All spring	15,411	10,867	10,234	94.2
Durum	1,751	1,540	2,354	152.9
Other spring	13,660	9,327	7,880	84.5
Oats	34,244	24,077	23,081	95.9
Barley	12,560	12,969	12,914	99.6
Rye	1,667	1,542	1,977	128.2
Flaxseed	4,257	2,514	2,804	111.5
Rice	1,803	1,589	1,747	110.0
Sorghums	17,644	14,057	14,213	101.1
Cotton 1/	19,801	16,588	16,427	99.0
Hay, all	72,216	67,085	66,870	99.7
Hay, wild	12,477	10,130	11,163	110.2
Hay, alfalfa	26,371	28,169	28,346	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	16,714	14,403	14,152	98.3
Hay, lespedeza	4,295	2,969	2,763	93.1
Beans, dry edible	1,438	1,439	1,452	100.9
Peas, dry field	285	329	328	99.7
Soybeans 3/	20,229	28,131	28,794	102.4
Soybeans for beans	19,030	27,340	27,910	102.1
Peanuts 3/	1,827	1,559	1,546	99.1
Potatoes				
Winter	28	24	22	92.8
Early spring	26	25	24	94.9
Late spring	160	134	111	82.8
Early summer	114	99	90	91.2
Late summer	192	171	163	95.6
Fall	880	1,044	986	94.5
Total	1,399	1,496	1,396	93.3
Sweetpotatoes	291	194	209	107.4
Tobacco	1,420	1,174	1,226	104.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	304	359	429	119.5
Sugar beets	813	1,077	1,132	105.1
Hops	31	23	30	128.8

*Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Planted acreage.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

Willard W. Cochrane

By designation of the
Secretary of Agriculture

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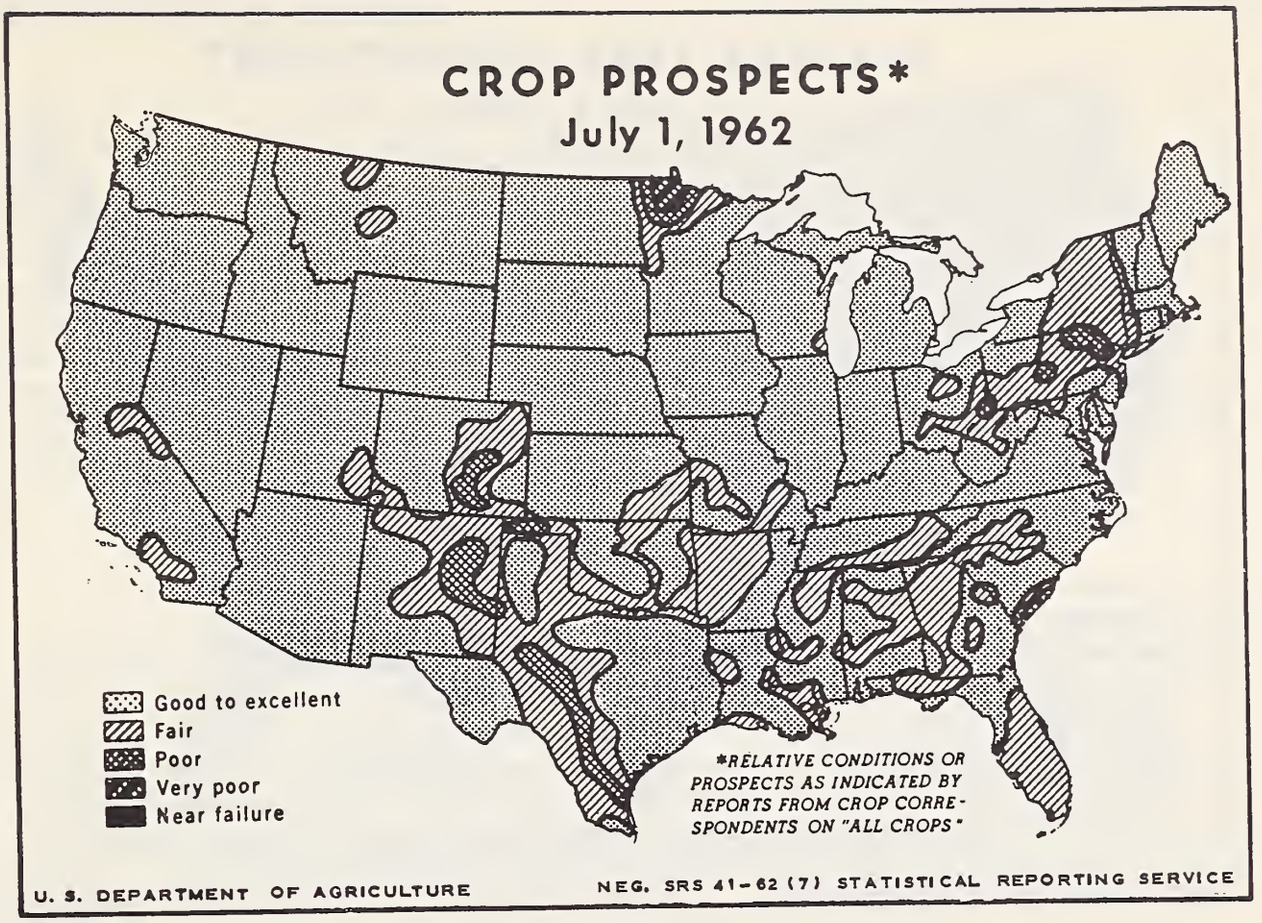
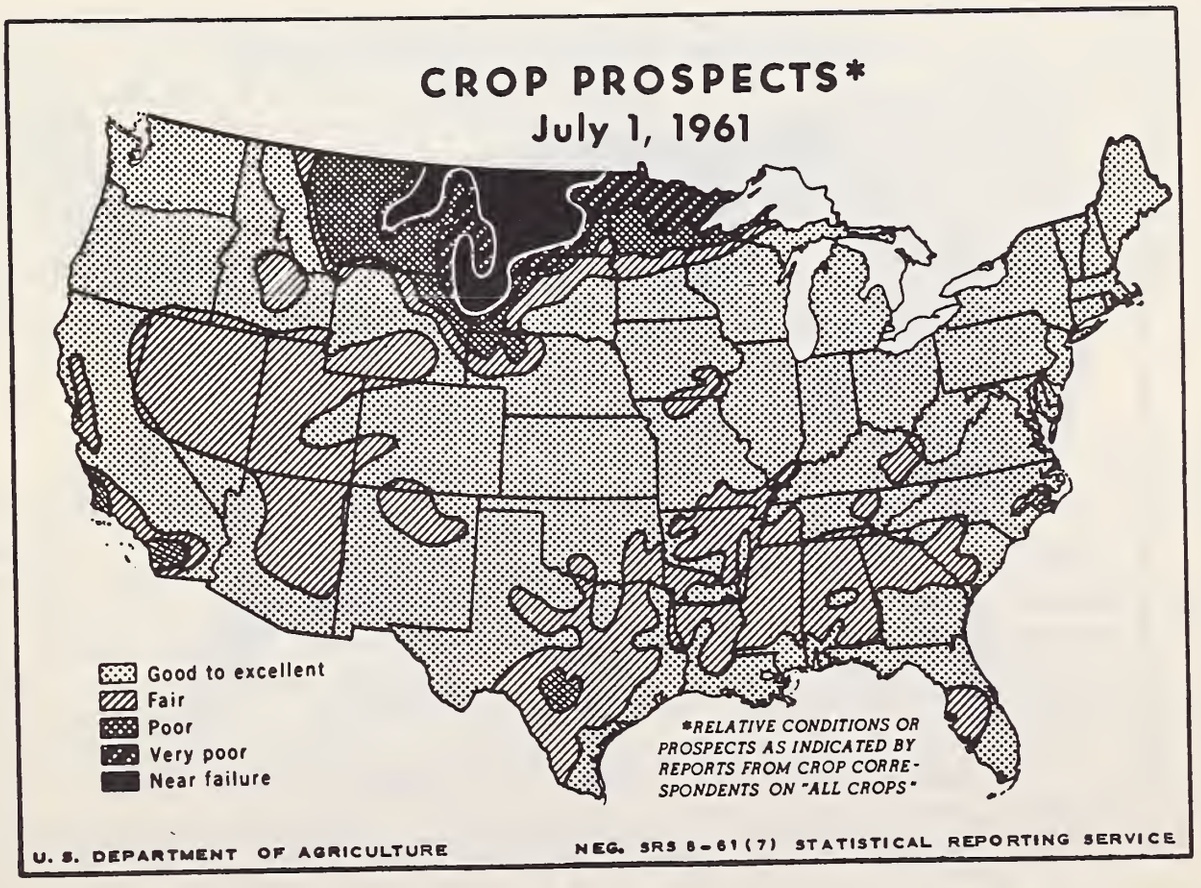

CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1962
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 41-62 (7) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE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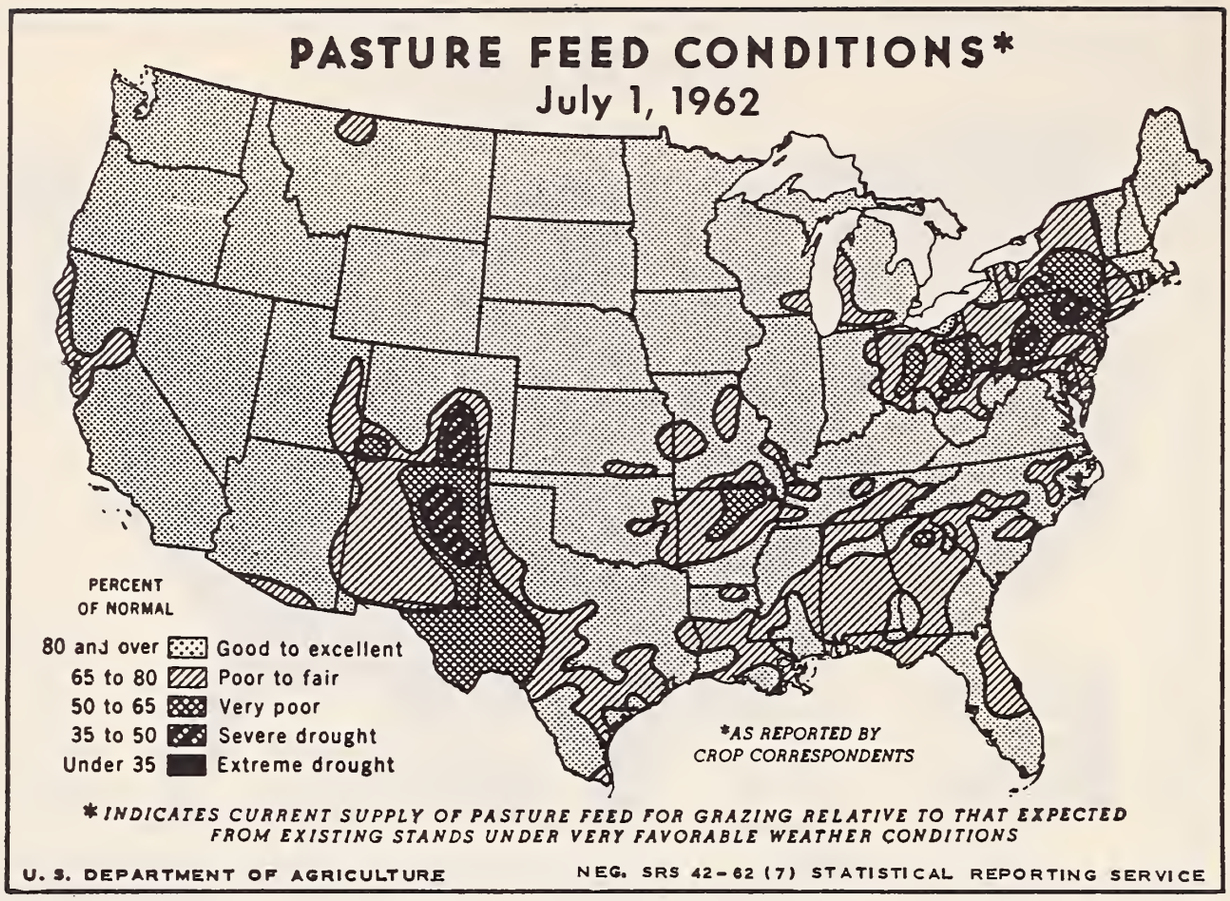
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1962
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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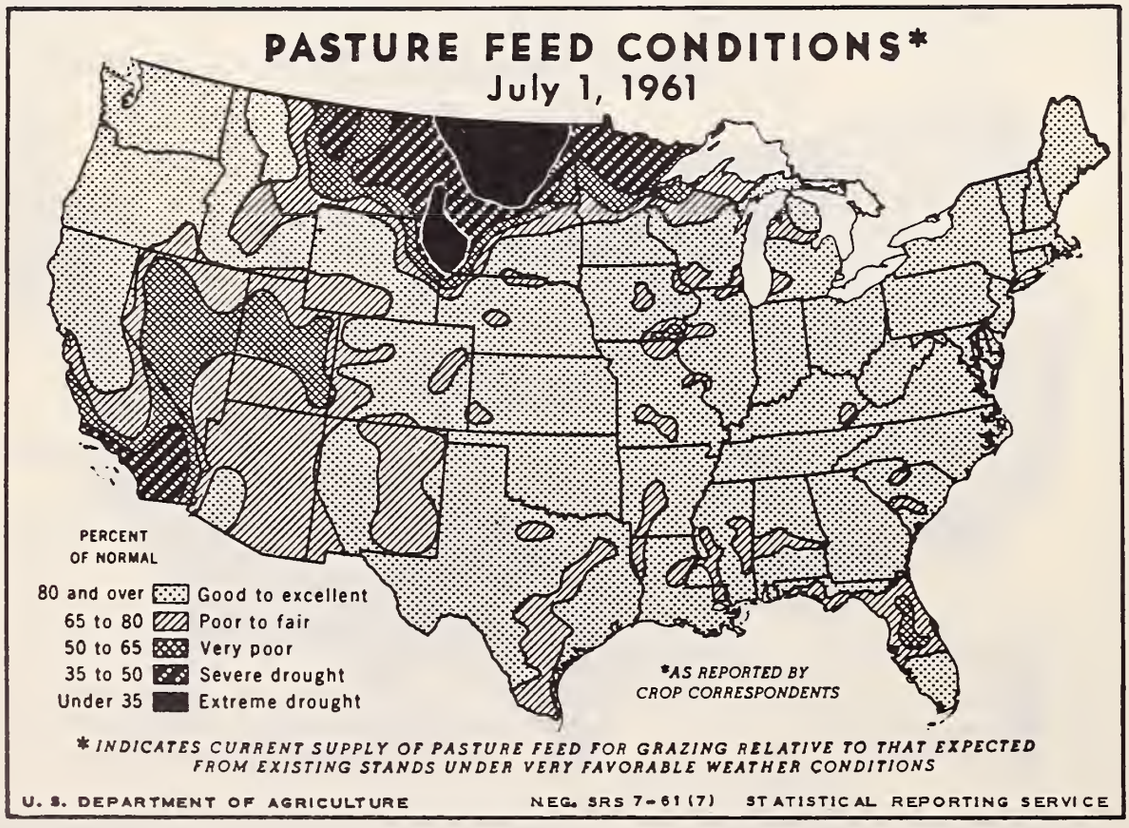
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1962

The 1962 season shows another decline in total planted and harvested crop acreages. Total planted acres of 300 million and acreage for harvest of 288 million acres are each the lowest of record, and 3 percent below last year. Reductions of acreage under the 1962 Wheat and Feed Grain Programs are responsible for most of the decline from last year. Crop development is generally ahead of the usual pattern as spring weather has favored field work. Early season prospects point to yields somewhat below last year's high levels, but generally above average.

Planted Acres 10 Million Less

Crops planted for harvest in 1962 total 300 million acres, 10 million less than last year and the lowest planted acreage total since 1929. Reduction of allotments under the 1962 Wheat Program and diversion of acreage under the Wheat and Feed Grain Programs are major factors in the acreage reduction. Favorable moisture supplies in the irrigated areas of the West permitted full planting of intended acreage. Excessive moisture in eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota reduced planting, but this did not offset the expansion in the Northern Plains following last year's drought.

Reductions were about equally divided between the feed and food grain groups. Corn, oats, and barley show smaller acreages than last year while a small expansion of all sorghums acreage is expected. In the food grains, acreages of winter wheat and spring wheat other than durum are down from 1961, more than offsetting increases in durum wheat, rye, and rice. A new record high soybean acreage and an expansion of flaxseed acreage from the drought shortened 1961 crop more than offset declines in cotton and peanuts in the oilseeds group. Total hay acreage is slightly below last year. Tobacco, sugar crops, dry beans, and sweetpotato acreages increased, but declines are indicated for each seasonal group of potatoes.

Acreage for Harvest Down 8 Million

Total acreage of crops for harvest in 1962 is currently estimated at 288 million acres--8 million or 3 percent less than the 1961 total and the smallest harvested total since 1909. Reductions from last year follow a pattern similar to the planted acreage. Improved moisture conditions in the Northern Plains States, the 1961 drought area, reduced expected acreage losses for the spring grain crops which were particularly heavy last year. Winter grains were damaged by extreme low temperatures in the Southern Plains and Pacific Northwest with above normal losses especially of winter barley and oats. Spring crops were planted ahead of the usual pace. Stands are reported to be ragged due to poor germination in dry southern areas during May and to washing from locally heavy showers. The early season has permitted reseeding of much of the damaged acreage and most spring planted crops were off to a good start as of July 1.

Crop Prospects Generally Favorable

Appraisal of "all crops" prospects made by reporters for their localities point to a good to excellent outlook across most of the northern half of the country (see map on page 5). The Red River Valley area in western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota has poor prospects because excessive rainfall has kept fields too wet to work. Crop prospects are also lowered in northern Appalachian areas as below normal May and June rainfall have had a telling effect. Cool spring temperatures slowed crop development in the far Southwest, but a good recovery has put crop prospects mostly in the good to excellent category except for scattered areas. Across the southern half of the Nation, hot and dry May weather lowered winter grain prospects and reduced stands of row crops. June showers replenished moisture in most areas, but brought scattered flooding and hail damage. Crops improved during June, but poor stands, weedy fields, and delayed seeding have lowered the potential output in many areas of the South.

Crop Progress Ahead of Normal

The Nation's crop progress was generally more advanced than normal on July 1 although some areas in the Northern Pacific and Northern Plains States were behind schedule. Seeding of winter grains in the fall of 1961 was done rapidly under generally favorable conditions in the important Southern and Central Plains States, but planting was delayed in the more northern winter grain areas. Low winter temperatures caused somewhat more damage than usual to winter grains in the Northern Pacific and Southern Plains areas. Temperatures warmed rapidly in March and an early season was in prospect. However, the first half of April was cold and wet putting a damper on crop activity. Late April brought improved conditions and a warm, dry May presented near ideal conditions for farmers to catch up and move ahead of the normal pace of field work.

The Central Corn Belt was plagued last fall by excessive rains that delayed harvest and hampered fall seedings. Spring weather permitted farmers to harvest scattered acreages of 1961 crops and make good progress in seeding 1962 crops. Farm work moved ahead of last year and average with record early completion of planting operations in the Eastern Corn Belt areas. Warm May weather also speeded maturity of small grain and hay crops. Northern sections of the Corn Belt are an exception in that excessive rainfall has kept many areas in Eastern North and South Dakota and Western Minnesota too wet to work. Delays in field work have resulted in late seeded crops on some acreage and some reduction in total acreage planted.

The Central and Southern Plains area was hit by extreme cold snaps during the winter with more than the usual damage to winter grains especially oats and barley. Early spring weather boosted prospects for a good recovery, but hot and dry May weather hit grain fields at the critical heading stage. Maturity was hastened and harvest started one or two weeks ahead of normal. Rains at the end of May came too late

to help the winter grains, but improved prospects for the spring seeded crops. Central and South Texas was becoming dry during April as a result of accumulated rainfall deficiencies for several months. Good rains about May 1 and again late in May brought relief to all except early planted crops.

The South Central and South Atlantic areas were dry in the fall and early winter months causing delays in seeding and in growth of winter grain and pasture crops. Winter rains replenished soil moisture, but growth of these crops was held back by cool early spring weather. Another delayed spring, similar to 1961, seemed to be in prospect until the latter half of April. Dry, sunny weather enabled farmers to speed field work and planting moved ahead of normal. Dry soils developing in late May caused some farmers to hold back on corn and cotton planting. Early June showers brought needed moisture, but hampered seeding and cultivation work.

The North Atlantic States got a good early start, but have had below normal spring rainfall. Field work progressed rapidly, but growth of crops and pastures has been lowered by dry soils.

Cool weather and frequent showers in some areas have characterized the western region during the spring. Delayed seed bed preparation and seeding was reported, but farmers were able to plant all intended acreages in spite of these difficulties. Moisture supplies from spring rainfall and irrigation reserves are at favorable levels removing the specter of late season shortages that has threatened recent years.

Lower Feed Grain Output

Total expected tonnage of feed grains for 1962 is below a year earlier. Corn acreage to be harvested for grain is 2 percent below last year. The expected yield is 61.2 bushels per acre compared to the record 1961 yield of 61.8 bushels. Progress of the Nation's corn crop was above last year and average. Development was good in the Corn Belt, but poor stands contributed to lowered prospects in other areas. The acreage of sorghums planted for all purposes increased 1 percent. Barley production is slightly below last year when dry weather in the Northern Plains lowered output. Indicated oats production is 2 percent lower as a 4 percent reduction in acreage was partially offset by a higher yield per acre.

Food Grain Production Also Declines

Production of food grains continued to decline as a sharp reduction in wheat output more than offset larger rice and rye crops. Winter wheat, the most important food grain, is expected to total 22 percent fewer bushels than last year due to both lower acreage and yield. Hot May weather speeded maturity and harvest started one to two weeks earlier than usual. By July 1 harvest was nearing completion in all but the northwestern part of Kansas and was well advanced in eastern Nebraska. In the Eastern Corn Belt States wheat harvest was also ahead of normal with 15 percent combined in Ohio and about three-fourths in Illinois.

All spring wheat production will be larger than last year as expanded acreages of durum did much to offset smaller acreages of other spring wheat. Prospective yield per acre surpasses the drought lowered outturn of last year in the important Northern Plains States.

Rice production is indicated to be one eighth larger than the 1961 crop. Farmers planted the full 10 percent increase in allotments and yields per acre are expected to exceed last year when hurricane damage lowered early season prospects.

Larger Acreage Devoted To Oilseeds

Acreage planted to cotton in 1962 is 1 percent less than a year earlier and 17 percent below the 1951-60 average. Upland cotton acreage was lower, but this was partly offset by sharp increases in allotments and acreage of American Egyptian cotton. Early growth in the far Southwest was slowed by cool weather, but favorable June temperatures improved crop progress. Dry soils lowered prospects on early acreage in Texas and delayed later areas. In central and eastern cotton States, most of the acreages were planted early Stands were reduced by dry soils, but June rains brought a good recovery except in local areas where rainfall was excessive.

Soybean acreage continued to move upward with the 1962 acreage planted for all purposes nearly 2.5 percent above last year and 42 percent above average. Expansion of acreage was evident in all producing areas, but the bulk of the increase came in the North and South Central States. Planting was ahead of the usual pace in the important East North Central States. Minnesota planting lagged due to wet soils while planting in the southern States started early, but stretched out while farmers attended to cotton and other crops. The crop is off to a good start in most States with record plant growth for July 1 reported in some areas.

Flaxseed acreage is 12 percent larger than the drought shortened 1961 crop, but the 1962 acreage is 34 percent below average. A higher yield than last year is expected as moisture supplies are favorable. Excessive soil moisture delayed seeding in major producing areas in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The acreage planted to peanuts is 1 percent less than last year. Dry May weather slowed planting, but early June rainfall improved crop development. Frequent rains have caused some weedy fields, but prospects are generally favorable.

Tobacco Production Larger-Record Sugar Crops

Production of all tobacco is expected to exceed last year's output by 4 percent and is 5 percent above average. Acreage for harvest is up 4 percent due mainly to increased allotments for flue-cured and burley. The indicated average yield per acre for all types is 1,746 pounds---second only to last year's high yield of 1,753 pounds per acre.

Sugar cane acreage is at record levels for mainland areas, 19 percent above last year and 41 percent above average. A near record yield is forecast and the expected total production is 14 percent above

last year's high. Sugar beet production is likewise expected to set a new record, 5 percent above last year, due to an acreage expansion as the expected yield equals the 1961 output of 16.4 tons per acre.

Dry Bean Production Drops - Dry Peas Up

Production of dry beans in 1962 is expected to be 6 percent smaller than last year's record production. Acreage for harvest is 1 percent larger than in 1961, but an expected lower yield per acre more than offsets this increase. The 1962 yield, although 8 percent below the previous year, is the third highest of record.

The prospective crop of dry peas for 1962 is 24 percent above last year and 26 percent above average. Acreage for harvest is about the same as 1961, but all producing States are expecting higher yields per acre.

Hay and Pastures Decline from West to East

Hay and pasture crops got off to a slow start, but made rapid progress during late April and early May. Moisture shortages in late May in South Central and Eastern States lowered hay prospects. All hay production during 1962 is expected to total 116 million tons--slightly below last year, but nearly 4 percent above average. Acreage of all kinds of hay nearly equals the previous year and the average yield of 1.74 tons per acre is the same as in 1961. Production of hay is above last year in most of the North Central area, but smaller hay crops are expected in the Atlantic Coast and South Central areas.

Pastures were slow across most of the country, but by late April had equaled the previous year's progress. Continued improvement was noted in the Northern Plains and Central Corn Belt areas. Hot May weather and shortages of moisture brought further damage to pastures where stands had been weakened by severe winter weather from Chio eastward to the North Atlantic States. Limited June rainfall has kept pastures at low levels in this area. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, pastures were drying up at the end of May, but made rapid recovery with general showers starting around June 1. Southern Plains pastures were also dry in late April and May, but have improved as rains helped moisture supplies. Pastures and ranges in the Western States were slow in developing due to below normal temperatures extending through May. Summer ranges are generally in good to excellent condition in all except some dry southwestern areas.

Farm Stored Feed Grains Higher

Total tonnage of feed grains stored on farms on July 1 was 3 percent above the record high of a year earlier. A 7 percent increase in farm stocks of corn more than offset smaller holdings of the other feed grains.

Oat stocks were down 15 percent while barley and sorghum grain were each 27 percent less than last year's farm stocks. Disappearance of feed grains from farms during the April-July quarter has been less than last year. Farm stocks of food grains are down from the high levels of a year earlier. Farm stored wheat was 26 percent under July 1961, but more than one-third above average. Rye stocks were down sharply from last year and about one-fourth below average. Farm held soybeans were more than three and one-half times the small 1961 stocks. Flaxseed stocks were 9 percent below a year ago and only about one-half of average.

Deciduous Fruit Equals 1961 - Record Citrus Output

Total production of deciduous fruit is expected to be about the same as in 1961 although 6 percent above average. Compared with last year more sweet cherries, sour cherries, grapes, pears, and prunes are in prospect. Apples, apricots, and plums are expected to be below last year. Although the peach forecast is about the same as the 1961 crop, total production for States other than California is down from last year. Most crops are above average--only apricots, pears, plums, and prunes are below. Production of almonds, filberts and walnuts is expected to total 4 per cent less than last year although 10 percent above average. A smaller crop than last year for almonds and filberts more than offset the increase for walnuts. All three crops are above average.

The 1961-62 citrus crop for the United States is expected to reach a record high of 8.6 million tons, 13 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. Production of oranges, lemons, limes, and tangelos is above both last year and the average, but that of grapefruit and tangerines is below last year and the average. The July 1 condition of the 1962-63 crop of oranges and grapefruit was above a year ago in Florida, but below July 1, 1961 in all other States. The condition of the California and Arizona lemon crops was also below that of a year ago. As the result of winter freezes production of citrus in Texas and Louisiana will be negligible. Arizona prospects were cut back by freezes also.

Fresh Market Vegetables and Potatoes Lower - Processing Crops Larger

Production of summer vegetables for fresh market is expected to be 2 percent smaller than last year, but 8 percent above average. Prospects vary by crops and by production areas. Moisture shortages extended into June in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. June rains benefited vegetable areas from New Jersey south although excessive amounts casued local damage. In the West Coast vegetable areas, development has been slowed by cool weather and the harvest period has been extended. Summer melon production is expected to be 6 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. Potato acreage for 1962 is 7 percent less than last year

with reductions in each seasonal group. Production estimates have been made for each group except the major fall crop. Yields are below last year, but above average.

Acreage of the nine vegetable crops grown for commercial processing is about equal to the 1961 acreage, but 11 percent above 1960. Production forecasts indicate record crops of snap beans and green peas. Spinach production, however, is the lowest since 1954. Forecasts of production of the other six crops have not been made, but July 1 conditions indicate better prospects than last year for beets, cucumbers, and tomatoes. Green lima beans and sweet corn are expected to equal last year while cabbage for kraut shows poorer prospects.

Milk Production Steady - More Eggs in June

June milk production for the United States is estimated at 12,041 million pounds, practically unchanged from a year earlier and about 1 percent below the 1951-60 June average. Total production in the first half of the year was about 1 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. Egg production during June was 3 percent above a year earlier due to increases in both rate of lay and number of layers. Egg production per layer equaled last year in the South Atlantic region, but was above in all other areas. The number of layers exceeded a year earlier in the South Central, South Atlantic and Western Regions. Egg production during June was the highest of record in both the South Atlantic and Western areas.

CORN: The 1962 production of corn for grain is estimated at 3.5 billion bushels--down 3 percent from the 3.6 billion produced last year and 10 percent below the record high of 3.9 billion bushels produced in 1960. The prospective grain production in 1962 is 12 percent above average, but is the smallest crop since 1958. A higher participation in the Government Feed Grain Program, wet soils in Northern Plains States, and a continued downtrend in the Southern States reduced the expected acreage of corn for grain to 57.5 million acres. This is a 2 percent decline from the 58.7 million in 1961 and a drop of 20 percent from 1960. Early season prospects indicate a 1962 yield of 61.2 bushels per acre, second only to the 61.8 bushels of last year.

Corn planted for all purposes totaled 65.9 million acres for 1962 compared to 67.0 in 1961 and 81.7 million in 1960. Planted acreage totals were from 1 to 2 percent above last year in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western Regions. Acreage declined about 1

percent below last year in the West North Central States and nearly 10 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central areas. Acreage planted fell 3.4 million acres, or about 6 percent below farmers' intentions as indicated about the first of March this year. Cool and wet early spring weather and the extension of the Feed Grain sign-up period contributed to the change in farmers' plans.

Corn for grain production in the Corn Belt is estimated at nearly 3 billion bushels--down 2 percent from last year. Acreage to be harvested for grain is nearly 1 percent smaller than last year and current indications point to a regional yield about one bushel lower than in 1961. Crop development and reported condition is generally above average in all except the northern edge of the Corn Belt. Farming operations started slowly, but warm, sunny weather from mid-April until the end of May enabled farmers to catch up and forge ahead of the usual pace.

Planting conditions were nearly ideal in Southern and Eastern Corn Belt States and farmers were able to plant their full intended acreage. This was in sharp contrast to the 1961 season when continued rains hampered planting and reduced the acreage on bottomlands and other poorly drained corn land. Planting in Iowa was slightly more advanced than last year and well ahead of average with over 95 percent planted by June 1. States in the northern and western areas of the Corn Belt also present a sharp change from last year. Developing drought conditions reduced corn planting in the area in 1961. Topsoil moisture was adequate early in 1962, but subsoils were dry until heavy rains starting about mid-May broke the drought. Repeated storms have kept fields too wet to work in many areas particularly the Red River Valley in North Dakota and Minnesota. This has held back corn planting and reduced the intended increase from the drought limited acreage of 1961.

Below normal May rainfall permitted farmers in the North Atlantic States to get a head start on plowing and fitting work. Corn planting was ahead of the usual pattern, but dry soils slowed growth in late May and early June. Corn planting was also more advanced than usual in the South Atlantic and South Central States during early May. However, farmers held back in late May as soil moisture shortages began to develop. Almost daily showers started around June 1 bringing much needed moisture, but kept fields too wet to work. By mid-June farmers were taking advantage of each break in the weather to plant the remaining acreage and clean out the rapidly growing weeds in early fields. Early stands were somewhat ragged due to poor germination and some were reseeded following the rains. Reseeding was also necessary in areas damaged by locally heavy storms. Cool weather during the spring delayed corn planting in Western States. The crop is in good condition and irrigated areas have generally adequate water supplies to assure carrying the acreage to harvest time.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 reached a record high of 1,551 million bushels, 7 percent greater than the previous record of 1,447 million bushels on July 1, 1961. More than one-half of these farm stocks were under CCC loan, including reseal and purchase agreement. The 1951-60 average farm stocks on July 1 is 986 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the quarter totaled 599 million bushels compared with 639 million during the same period last year. This was the lowest disappearance during this particular quarter since 1957.

The North Central States held about 93 percent of the total stocks on farms. Holdings of 1,445 million bushels in these States were 8 percent above stocks on farms the previous year. Stocks in the western Corn Belt States (the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska) and in Ohio were below the holdings a year earlier while all other North Central States showed increased corn stocks on farms.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is forecast at 1,050 million bushels, 15 percent below last year and 7 percent below average. The indicated yield at 23.8 bushels per harvested acre is nearly the same as the 23.9 bushels for the 1961 crop. Lower yields for winter wheat this year were nearly compensated for by sharply higher spring wheat yields.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain is expected to be 44.1 million acres, 15 percent under last year and 20 percent below average. The all-wheat national allotment is 55 million acres for the 1962 crop with a mandatory 10 percent cut (if the grower is to be in compliance). In addition the 1962 program permits growers to divert more than the mandatory 10 percent--up to as much as 40 percent of the farm wheat allotment. Offsetting these acreage reductions, to a degree, are allowable increases in durum wheat acreage under the 1962 program.

WINTER WHEAT: Harvest moved rapidly northward during June and by July 1 was active as far north as southeastern Nebraska and Central Illinois. Smaller than expected harvest returns in southwestern areas and the impact of rust damage in Nebraska overweighted higher production estimates for Kansas, the Eastern Corn Belt and the Northwest.

The winter wheat crop is now forecast at 836 million bushels, 22 percent less than last year and 5 percent below average. The yield forecast at 24.7 bushels per harvested acre, while 1.7 bushels below last year, is the fourth highest of record, exceeded only in 1958, 1960 and 1961. Lower production from this year's crop is largely the result of less acreage for harvest.

The acreage seeded for the 1962 crop of winter wheat was 38.5 million acres. Acreage to be harvested for grain was estimated at 33.8 million acres, 17 percent less than in 1961. Abandonment and diversion to other uses accounted for 12.2 percent of the seeded acreage. Abandonment and diversion were sizeable in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado due to spring drought. In the Northwest, considerable winter killed wheat was re-seeded to spring varieties.

In Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, harvest was virtually completed by July 1. June rainfall was helpful in replenishing soil moisture, but came too late to be of benefit except in northern Kansas where the fill

was improved. Rust damage was reported on late maturing varieties in North Central and Northwestern Kansas, however, quality of the Kansas wheat crop is considered to be good.

Nebraksa wheat harvest has progressed at a record pace despite hindering rains in south central and southwestern areas. Black Stem rust is widespread and in the most severely infested areas yield and quality have suffered. In South Dakota, most winter wheat is turning color. Stem and leaf rust are severe in the winter wheat areas of that state. Abundant soil moisture and heavy crop foliage have favored the build-up of the diseases.

In the eastern Corn Belt States June weather conditions were favorable for maturing a high quality crop. Yields per acre of harvested wheat were exceeding earlier expectations. Stem rust in southern and central Illinois came too late to do appreciable harm. Wheat in the Atlantic States was unable to overcome the effects of spring drought.

Colorado wheat harvest was finished in the southeastern counties by July 1, and active in east-central counties. Crop yields were the poorest in the southeastern area and improved northward. Montana winter wheat was nearly all headed by July 1. Timely rainfall in June gave hope for higher yields.

In the Pacific Northwest winter wheat made excellent growht during June, however, soil moisture supplies were becoming short by early July. The crop is turning color and harvest is expected to start in earliest areas the second week in July.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is forecast at 47.3 million bushels, more than double the 1961 crop and nearly double the average production. This would be the largest production since 1930. The sharp increase in production reflects a significant increase in areas for harvest as well as an extremely favorable outlook for yields. The prospective yield per harvested acre of 20.1 bushels is about 8 bushels above last year and ranks as the third highest of record.

Durum wheat was planted on 2.5 million acres in 1962, a rather sharp increase of 44 percent over last year and a third larger than average. Most of the acreage was seeded under ample soil moisture conditions and, in sharp contrast to the previous year, the important producing Dakotas and Minnesota would welcome warm sunny weather. Frequent late May and June rains centering in the Red River Valley slowed completion of durum planting and prevented growers from reaching the full intended acreage. Early growth has been slow due to cool weather and excessive moisture, but the crop should make favorable response to summer weather. Abandonment is expected to be less than average and sharply below that for last year's drought stricken crop. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 2.4 million acres. Development of the crop is later than usual with only one-fifth of the North Dakota crop headed by early July compared with the average of about one-half.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 167 million bushels, a fifth larger than the 1961 crop, but still the second smallest crop since 1939. The relatively small production reflects the small acreage devoted to other spring wheat as yields are expected to be the second highest of record. The expected yield of 21.2 bushels per harvested acre is more than 6 bushels above last year and nearly 4 bushels above average.

Planted acreage of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 8.1 million acres, the smallest since estimates were initiated in 1926 and only slightly more than one-half the 10-year average. All producing States show moderate to sharp reductions in planted acres except Washington, Oregon and Nevada. The important producing Dakotas and Minnesota report reductions of about a fourth with Montana reduced more than a tenth. Early season moisture has been good with most of the acreage making very favorable early season growth. Eastern North Dakota and Northwestern Minnesota were plagued with excessive moisture that slowed planting and resulted in considerable late seeded acreage. Abandonment is expected to be light leaving about 7.9 million acres for harvest, the smallest since 1934 and the second smallest of record dating from 1919.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop wheat on farms July 1 totaled 102 million bushels, 26 percent less than a year earlier, but 36 percent more than the 1951-60 average. The July 1 carryover amounted to slightly more than 8 percent of the 1961 production. Wheat stocks in 5 States, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, and Colorado, represented almost three-fourths of the Nation's total.

Disappearance during the April-June quarter amounted to 109 million bushels, 10 percent less than the movement for the same period of 1961 and 27 percent less than average.

Durum wheat farm stocks are estimated at 1.7 million bushels, nearly 1 percent of the 1961 production of this class. Disappearance of durum wheat during the April-June quarter amounted to 5.5 million bushels.

OATS: Production of oats in 1962 is estimated at 997 million bushels, 2 percent less than last year and the smallest crop since 1939. Yield per acre is forecast at 43.2 bushels compared with 42.1 bushels last year and the 37.2 bushel average. The start of spring seeding was delayed by wet soils in much of the North Central Region, but, with drier weather in April and May, was completed about the usual time. The crop was damaged by lack of moisture in Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, but growing conditions have been favorable in most other North Central States and good yields are expected. Dry spring weather curtailed yields in most North and South Atlantic States. In the South Central Region, where much of the acreage is fall sown, winter damage was more severe than usual. Spring weather was generally unfavorable for oats development and yields are below last year in most States. Oklahoma was hardest hit with production in that State estimated at less than half of the 1961 production. In the West, moisture supplies are generally ample this year and excellent yields are in prospect.

Harvest is nearing completion in the Southern States and is under way in Kansas and southern areas of Indiana and Illinois. The crop is all headed in Iowa and three-fourths headed in South Dakota.

The acreage seeded to oats last fall and this spring totaled 29.9 million acres, 8 percent less than the previous year and over a fourth below average. In the North Central region, which accounts for most of the Nation's oat acreage, planted acreage is also 8 percent less than last year. All States in this region except Ohio and North Dakota show moderate to sharp decreases. The sharpest drop occurred in Missouri where the planted acreage is only two-thirds as large as in 1961. All other regions also show declines from last year's planted acreage.

Oat acreage for harvest as grain, estimated at 23.1 million acres, is 4 percent less than last year and a third below average. This is the smallest harvested acreage since 1884. A small increase is in prospect in the West but all other regions have fewer oats acres for harvest as grain than last year. Abandonment and uses other than grain account for about 23 percent of the planted acreage, slightly less than last year, but well above average. In the North Central region, the proportion not harvested for grain is nearly double the average. A substantial acreage in Illinois and Iowa was seeded on land to be diverted under the Feed Grain Program.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: An estimated 229 million bushels of old-crop oats were stored on farms July 1, 1962, compared with 268 million bushels on farms a year earlier and the July 1 average of 240 million bushels.

The 15 percent decline from a year earlier was largely due to a 16 percent drop in the major producing North Central region. All other regions except the West showed larger stocks than July 1, 1961. In the North Central region, the greatest percentage decline occurred in Indiana, but all other States in this region except Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kansas had smaller farm holdings than a year earlier. The North Central States accounted for 80 percent of the 1961 production and 89 percent of the July 1, 1962 farm stocks.

Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter totaled 203 million bushels. This quantity was 6 percent under the same period of 1961 and about one-fifth below average. Except for 1960, disappearance during April-June was the smallest since 1937.

SOYBEANS: Soybeans planted alone for all purposes continued the frequent shattering of the previous record high acreage as growers expanded the 1962 seedings to 28.8 million acres. This is 2.5 percent above the record acreage planted in 1961 and is more than 40 percent larger than average. Of the total acreage planted, growers are expected to harvest 27.9 million acres for beans, a 2 percent increase over last year and nearly 50 percent above average.

The acreage of soybeans is the same as indicated in the March intentions report as nearly all areas found soil moisture and weather conditions favorable for getting the full intended acreage seeded.

The first forecast of production for the 1962 crop will be published in the August 10 Crop Production Report.

The 1962 soybean crop was planted at an unusually early average date as the important producing Soybelt States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio rushed through plantings under sunny skies and favorable soil moisture. Iowa plantings made an early initial burst, but about 5 percent of the acreage was planted late due to early June rains. Minnesota plantings struggled with excessive rains that slowed progress behind last year and average. This wet area spilled into North Dakota to sharply delay plantings in the important producing Red River Valley. The Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska acreages were planted about the usual time. Most southern areas were able to get plantings under way at an early date, especially in areas where soybeans follow small grains. The crop is up to a good stand and has made unusually good early progress as several States report record plant height for July 1.

Acreage increases are general in all producing areas with the bulk of the increase occurring in the North Central and South Central regions. The North Central States, the major soybean area, have nearly three-fourths of the U.S. acreage for beans this year. Changes in planted acreage from last year in the area showed wide variation, ranging from a 17 percent decline in North Dakota to a 17 percent increase in Kansas. Illinois reported a 1 percent increase with Iowa declining 1 percent. The Indiana and Missouri acreage is 2 percent larger and Ohio registered a 4 percent boost as considerable soybeans were planted on abandoned winter wheat acres in Northern Ohio. The South Central area showed the sharpest percentage increase over last year as 5 and 6 percent increases in Arkansas and Mississippi, respectively, gave the area more than a 4 percent increase. The acreage for beans in Arkansas made sufficient increase to rank as the fourth largest in the country behind Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 41.5 million bushels, more than three and one-half times the comparatively low level of 11.4 million bushels stored at this time in 1961. This year's farm stocks are second only to the 41-3/4 million bushels stored on July 1, 1960, and 88 percent above average. Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the past quarter is estimated at 126 million bushels, exceeding by 26 percent the previous record off-farm movement of 100 million bushels during the same period in 1960.

The total of 37.7 million bushels stored on farms in the North Central States was nearly 4 times last year's farm storage and accounted for 91 percent of the U. S. total. More than four-fifths of the stocks were in the five States of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

BARLEY: Production is forecast at 392 million bushels, slightly less than 1961 but 7 percent above average. Prospects are generally good in the Northern Plains States. In contrast to last year's drought conditions, moisture this year is ample to excessive. Some acreage was drowned out, but aside from low spots, most fields have heavy stands and the crop has made excellent progress. Excessive moisture has hurt the crop in Minnesota. In the Central and Southern Plains States, severe winter weather followed by hot, dry weather this spring reduced yields. Dry spring weather also lowered prospective production in most States east of the Mississippi River. Harvest was completed by July 1 in the Southern States and was under way as far north as southern Nebraska.

The 14.4 million acres planted to barley last fall and this spring is 9 percent below last year, but 3 percent above average. Of the major producing States only Montana shows an increase from last year's planted acreage. Although dry soils were a problem in Washington and Oregon, conditions in most States were favorable for planting barley last fall. However, losses from winter kill were heavier than usual in the Central and Southern Plains as well as Washington, Oregon, New York and Pennsylvania. Wet weather delayed spring seedings in Washington and the Northern Plains. Weather during June has favored the crop and progress has been good. About 90 percent of the U.S. planted acreage will be harvested for grain this year compared with 82 percent last year. The acreage for harvest as grain, at 12.9 million acres is nearly equal to last year and 3 percent above average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old barley on farms July 1 totaled 47.6 million bushels--the smallest for the date since 1957. This was one-fourth less than farm holdings of a year earlier, but 6 percent more than average. Over 58 percent of the total was held in North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota. Disappearance of barley from farms during the April-June quarter was 50.3 million bushels, 21 percent less than in the same period of 1961 and 18 percent less than average.

RYE: Production of rye is forecast at 39.7 million bushels, 46 percent larger than the 1961 crop, 58 percent above average, and the largest crop since 1942. Indicated yield per acre, at 20.1 bushels, is a record high, compared with 17.7 bushels last year, the average of 15.0 bushels and the previous record of 19.6 bushels in 1960.

A little more than three-fourths of the 1962 crop is expected to be produced in 8 States--the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, and Washington--with North Dakota accounting for nearly three-tenths of the National total. Nearly all of the 12 million bushel increase over last year is accounted for by the Dakotas--8 million in North and 2.7 million in South Dakota. Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota also expect larger crops than last year. Of the more important States, Indiana, Illinois, and Washington show small reductions from last year. Prospective yields are above average in all States except Colorado, and at record high levels in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. In Nebraska, Kansas, Washington, and a number of less important producing States, lower yields than those obtained last year are now in prospect. Hot, dry weather in April and May

took especially heavy tolls in Colorado and Oklahoma. The crop in southern sections is mostly harvested and in areas further north ranges from milk stage to beginning to ripen.

The estimated 2 million acres to be harvested for grain this year is the largest since 1955, exceeding last year by 28 percent and the average by 19 percent. The bulk of the increase occurred in the Dakotas, where drouth resulted in a relatively small acreage being harvested for grain in 1961.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stored on farms on July 1 amounted to 1,869,000 bushels compared to 4,578,000 bushels on farms a year earlier and average July 1 stocks of 2,557,000 bushels. July 1 stocks were 6.9 percent of the 1961 production compared with 13.9 percent a year ago and the average of 10.7 percent. Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter totaled 2.4 million bushels, the smallest disappearance for this quarter since 1954. Last year's disappearance was 2.9 million bushels.

Only the North and South Atlantic areas had more rye on farms than last July 1. The three main rye producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska accounted for more than half of the rye still on farms. About 1.4 million bushels left farms during April-June in these States.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 26.1 million bushels, 20 percent greater than the 21.9 million produced last year, but 24 percent below the 1951-60 average production. The increased production is due to both increased acreage and higher yield per acre. Growers expect to harvest 2.8 million acres compared with 2.5 million in 1961. The prospective yield per acre of 9.3 bushels compares with 8.7 bushels last year and the average of 8.2 bushels. Abandonment is above average but less than last year.

Seeding in the major flaxseed producing area was delayed due to surplus moisture. Planting, which was later than normal continued through June. Acreage losses are expected to be less than last year but above average. Severe cold weather in early January resulted in heavy acreage losses in the South Texas flax crop.

The three most important flaxseed producing States, the Dakotas and Minnesota, are expected to produce 94 percent of the Nation's crop. The North Dakota and Minnesota crop ranges from just seeded to the bloom stage. Although the crop was seeded later than usual growth and development are expected to be normal because the area has from adequate to surplus moisture conditions. In South Dakota, the crop has made good progress and much of the crop is in or past the bloom stage. In the early producing States, harvesting is under way in the Imperial Valley in California and the small Texas crop was all harvested by early June.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed stored on farms July 1 totaled 1,289,000 bushels. This quantity is 9 percent below the amount on farms a year earlier and 48 percent below the 10-year average for July. Most of these stocks were located in the Dakotas and Minnesota with North Dakota accounting for 61 percent of the national total.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the April-June period accounted for 3.0 million bushels compared with 3.9 million bushels for the same period of 1961 and the 10-year average of 7.6 million bushels.

ALL SORGHUMS: The 14.6 million acres planted to sorghums for all purposes marks a 2 percent gain over 1961, the first year the Government Feed Grain Program was in effect. Compared with 1960 and the 10-year average, this year's acreage is down by one-fourth.

Of the four major producing States, three show increases from last year, ranging from three percent in Oklahoma and Kansas to 15 percent in Nebraska. Texas, with the largest acreage, is unchanged. Larger acreages than last year were planted in New Mexico, Colorado, and South Dakota. California, Missouri, and most southern States showed sizeable reductions.

Wet fields in the Great Plains States delayed planting and made some replanting necessary. However, with plentiful soil moisture, the crop should respond well to warm sunny weather. Some Central Nebraska growers are planting sorghums instead of corn because of problems last year with corn rootworm. Spring drought hurt the Texas Coastal Bend crop, causing some growers to plow up part of their sorghum acreage. Combining is well under way in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Acreage harvested for all purposes is indicated at 14.2 million acres, one percent more than last year. The first forecast of sorghum grain production will be published in the August 10 Crop Production Report.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Sorghum grain stored on farms July 1 totaled 39.6 million bushels, 27 percent below the record high for this date established last year. The three most important States - Texas, Kansas and Nebraska - all showed declines.

Estimates of sorghum grain stocks on farms July 1 were begun in 1956. Since then, the U. S. total for July has varied from 8.6 million bushels in 1957, to last year's high of 54.4 million bushels.

Disappearance during the April-June quarter totaled 45.3 million bushels, 17 percent below the same period last year.

RICE: A rice crop of 61 million bags (100-pounds) is forecast for 1962. If finally realized, the crop would be 13 percent above last year, 18 percent above average, and the second largest crop of record. The national allotment was increased for the 1962 crop and growers took full advantage by increasing acreage planted by more than 9 percent. Acreage intended for harvest is estimated to be 10 percent above 1961, the same as the allotment increase.

In the southern area, which includes all rice producing States except California, expected production is about 15 percent above last year. Seeding of the crop was accomplished early and under favorable conditions. Dry weather in May retarded germination, and in some cases fields needed flushing to bring rice to a stand. June rainfall replenished water levels and by July 1 the crop was uniformly good. Grass and weeds in the crop were not excessive. Harvest is expected to start in a few fields the middle of July in Texas and Louisiana.

In California, cool weather in May slowed the early growth of the crop. Warmer weather during June promoted growth and by July 1 the crop was up to a good stand. Spraying for weeds and insects was active. A record production of 14,674,000 bags is forecast for California.

COTTON: Cotton planted in 1962 is estimated at 16,427,000 acres. This is 1 percent less than the 16,588,000 acres planted in 1961, compared to the 1951-60 average of 19,801,000 acres.

This year's upland cotton allotment of 18.1 million acres is nearly 2 percent less than the 1961 allotment. While underplanting of allotments continues, cotton growers in central and southeastern areas planted a higher percent of their allotted acres than in 1961 and offset some of this decrease. In Missouri and the three far-western cotton States, the planted acreage is again practically the same as the allotted acres.

The planted acreage of American Egyptian cotton, 97,400 acres, agrees closely with the sharply increased allotments compared with 61,900 acres planted last year. This acreage of extra-long staple cotton is grown primarily in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Cotton in California was planted under favorable conditions, germination was good and the crop got off to a good, early start. Cool weather delayed planting in New Mexico and Arizona. While below normal temperatures during May and the first half of June retarded growth in these three States, hot weather during the last of June promoted rapid growth.

Severe drought delayed planting of dry-land cotton in western Texas, especially in the Southern High Plains area where most of the acreage was planted around mid-June and was just coming up the last of the month. Irrigated cotton in the High Plains was planted early and is off to a good start. Spring drought hurt the crop in the Coastal Bend while plants in other areas are fruiting heavily. Drought also delayed planting in Oklahoma and excessive June rains forced considerable replanting.

While soils were slow to warm up in central and eastern States, most of the acreage was planted comparatively early. May weather was hot and dry and, while early planted cotton made excellent progress, germination in later plantings was irregular. Although late May and early June rains filled in stands, growth remains irregular in some areas. June rains were excessive, especially in the Carolinas and hampered cultivation and control of boll weevils. The crop is around a week to 10 days earlier than last year in the Delta States and is making good progress.

PEANUTS: The 1962 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 1,545,500 acres. This is about 1 percent less than the 1,559,000 acres grown alone last year and 15 percent below the average of 1,827,000 acres. Included in this acreage estimate are peanuts grown for picking and threshing, hay, hogging off, and other purposes.

Acreage allotments in the Virginia-Carolina area are virtually unchanged from 1961 and the acreage planted is the same as last year. The acreage of peanuts planted alone is down slightly more than 1 percent in the Southeast area. Acreage in Alabama and South Carolina is the same as last year, but other Southeastern States show declines. Georgia growers planted 5,000 fewer acres than a year ago and Florida's acreage is down 4,000 acres from 1961. In these States, decreased plantings of peanuts for purposes other than picking and threshing have contributed to the decline.

Growers in the Southwest area also decreased their planted acreage about 1 percent. Oklahoma shows an increase of 2,000 acres and New Mexico is up 500 acres, but a reduction of 6,000 acres in Texas more than offset these small increases. Acreage in New Mexico is up sharply from the March intentions due to an increase of about 2,300 acres in allotments over those available in March 1962.

Most of the 1962 peanut crop was up to a good stand by July 1. In the Virginia-Carolina area, planting progressed normally during May and early June and current prospects are promising. In the Southeastern area, planting operations got off to a near normal start, but dry weather over much of the area from mid-April to early June delayed planting of late acreage on many farms. Despite this adverse start, stands are reported good throughout the Southeast and the crop is progressing satisfactorily. In the Southwestern area, the crop is in good condition in central Texas and southern Oklahoma. The early crop south of San Antonio is in good shape, but rain is needed to insure proper development. The New Mexico crop is in the ground, but growth has been retarded somewhat by dry, windy weather.

The first estimate of the acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of production for the 1962 crop will be published in the August Crop Production report.

DRY BEANS: The 1962 dry bean crop is forecast at 18.7 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), down 7 percent from last year's record production, but 10 percent above the 1951-60 average. Prospective yield at 1,288 pounds per acre is the third highest of record, having been exceeded only in 1959 and 1961. The average yield is 1,182 pounds per acre.

The decline from last year in expected dry bean production is entirely attributable to the lower yield prospects. Planted acreage is up 2 percent from 1961 and acres for harvest 1 percent more than last year. The 1962 crop will be harvested from slightly more than 1.45 million acres compared to both the 1961 and average acreage of almost 1.44 million acres.

In the Northeast, below normal May rainfall in New York permitted timely seedbed preparation. Planting was rather slow and shortage of seed delayed completion of seeding. In Michigan, the planting season was generally favorable. The crop was seeded earlier than usual except in the lower portion of the Thumb where continued heavy June rains delayed planting and replanting until near the end of June. On the whole, the Michigan acreage is off to a good start and above average yields are in prospect.

In the Northwest, the crop is off to a late start. Wet fields delayed planting and subsequent cool weather retarded plant development. Irrigation water is in plentiful supply, however, and above average yields are expected except in Wyoming and Washington.

In the Pinto area, Colorado expects yields to be slightly above average but below last year. Hail damage and washout have necessitated some

replanting in the northern irrigated area. In the non-irrigated southwest area, the crop was planted in moisture, but rains are needed to assure normal plant development. In Kansas the planted area was reduced sharply as a result of rust and blight damage last year. The crop is off to a good start with a record high yield in prospect.

In California, yield per acre is also expected to be the highest of record. Current prospects point to larger yields for each class than last year and average. Rather mild temperatures most of the spring were beneficial to the crop. Also, above normal rainfall in the Coastal areas of southern California improved the soil moisture situation for large lima beans. Most of the other varieties are irrigated and irrigation water supplies are good.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas this year is forecast at 4.3 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). A crop this size would be 24 percent above last year's production and 26 percent above the 10-year average.

The 328,000 acres to be harvested is practically the same as last year. Idaho and Colorado both showed 17 percent increases over last year, largely due to exceptionally favorable spring weather. Other States had less acreage than in 1961. Washington and Idaho together account for almost 90 percent of the U.S. acreage.

All States are estimating higher yields per acre. The U.S. average of 1,321 pounds per acre exceeds last year's by 258 pounds.

The Idaho crop got off to an excellent start. However, much acreage was in bloom when abnormally hot weather hit during late June. This plus lack of moisture has hurt prospects materially. Washington, on the other hand, has experienced ideal weather for development of the crop. Pea weevil infestation is below normal.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay during 1962 is forecast at 116 million tons, down slightly from last year, but 4 percent above average. Growing conditions across the country have varied from poor to excellent. Most of the North Central States have had favorable growing conditions and production in this region is expected to be up 6 percent from last year. In the Atlantic Seaboard and South Central States, however, dry weather until mid-June reduced the early harvest and production in these areas is expected to be appreciably down from last year.

Acreage of all kinds of hay this year is expected to total 66.9 million acres--down only slightly from 1961, but 7 percent below average. Acreage is down from both last year and average in all regions except the West. The acreage in Western States is 3 percent above last year.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 69 million tons--3 percent above last year's crop and 17 percent above average. The important North Central Region, which accounts for 61 percent of the U. S. crop, is up 3.2 million tons from last year. In this region, the eastern and southwestern States had dry spring weather and a curtailed crop, however, the remainder of the States had excellent growing conditions. The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for harvest is indicated at 28.3 million acres, slightly above last year and 7 percent above average. Small increases in the North Central, South Central, and Western Re gions more than offset slight decreases in other regions.

The 1962 production of clover, timothy and clover grass mixtures is expected to reach 21.4 million tons--10 percent less than the 1961 crop and 15 percent below average. Output is down in all regions except the West, which has a slight increase. The 1962 acreage of this class of hay is estimated at 14.2 million acres--down 2 percent from last year, and 15 percent below average. Acreage is up slightly from 1961 in the Western Region, but this is more than offset by decreases in all other Regions.

Production of lespedeza hay is estimated at 3.2 million tons--17 percent below the 3.8 million tons harvested last year and nearly a third less than the average of 4.6 million tons. Almost all of the States in the main lespedeza growing areas, the South Atlantic and South Central regions, show decreases in both acreage and yield due to near drought conditions to mid-June. The acreage for harvest, 2.8 million acres, is 7 percent below the 3.0 million harvested last year and down a third from average.

Wild hay production is forecast at 10.2 million tons--22 percent above last year's drought damaged crop and about the same as average. Output in the Dakotas, sharply reduced last year, is near average this year and accounts for most of the national increase. Nebraska, the largest wild hay producing State, also reported output up with slightly reduced acreage. In the Dakotas both acreage and yield are up sharply from last year. The total acreage of wild hay this year is estimated at 11.2 million acres--10 percent more than the 10.1 million acres cut in 1961, but 11 percent below average. While most of the increase from last year is accounted for in the North Central Region, some Western States also reported small increases in acreage.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production is estimated at 18,524,000 tons, 5 percent above the record-high 1961 production and 36 percent greater than the 1951-60 average. The indicated yield of 16.4 tons per acre for the United States is the same as last year, 0.3 tons below average and 2.4 tons below the record of 18.8 tons in 1959. Due to adverse weather, poor yields are in prospect for Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska. The indicated yield for Utah is a near-record while yields well above last year's level are forecast for South Dakota, Colorado, Oregon, and California.

Growers planted 1,183,000 acres of sugar beets this spring, an increase of 5 percent over the 1,129,000 acres planted last year. Wisconsin growers did not plant sugar beets this year because of the closing of the factory in

that State. Based on conditions prevailing about July 1, growers are expected to harvest 1,132,000 acres of beets. The indicated abandonment of 4.4 percent is slightly less than the 4.6 percent abandoned last year.

Planting over much of the sugar beet area was hampered by cool, wet weather that also retarded growth and delayed thinning and weeding. The crop is in a wide range of development both within and between States, and stands are very irregular. Irrigation water supplies are adequate to abundant throughout virtually all of the western region. Early planted beets in the eastern area are well advanced, and blocking and thinning are ahead of normal. An unusually late spring and heavy rains in the Red River Valley delayed planting and caused condition of beets to be poor. In western Nebraska and northern Colorado, dry soils at planting time, hail damage, torrential rains that flooded and washed out acreage, and cool weather combined to produce below-normal growth in beets. However, sugar beets in Central Nebraska, and in the Arkansas Valley and on the Western Slope of Colorado are very good to excellent. Scattered hail damage was also reported in South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. Condition of beets in Utah is generally favorable with the yield outlook excellent. Despite a slow start and some thin stands sugar beets in Oregon made good progress during June when warm weather promoted growth.

Spring planted beets in California are making good progress. Insects and disease, though present, have caused only minor damage thus far. Harvest of fall planted beets is under way in the Imperial Valley with yields better than last year, but sucrose content slightly lower.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A near-record yield on the largest acreage ever in the mainland cane area portends a record crop of 11.2 million tons of cane for sugar and seed for the area this year, 14 percent larger than previous record set last year and 59 percent above average. An additional 9.7 million tons estimated for Hawaii brings the United States total to nearly 21 million tons, 7 percent more than in 1961.

Production in Louisiana is forecast at 6,380,000 tons, down sharply from last year, but still well above average. Both acreage and yield were reduced by the January freezes that killed considerable stubble cane and reduced stands materially. With no acreage restrictions in effect, Florida growers more than doubled their acreage this year over last and good yields are in prospect. The estimated 4.9 million tons for the State is by far the largest of record.

The Louisiana crop is in only fair condition, following damaging effects of January freezes and dry weather in May and early June. Recent conditions have been more favorable for rapid growth and the crop is now making good progress.

APPLES: The 1962 apple crop is forecast at 124.2 million bushels, 2 percent below last year, but 13 percent above average. In general the Eastern and Central States expect fewer apples than last year, but the Western States expect more. By geographic regions, the July 1 estimates are: Eastern--62.0 million bushels, down 6 percent from last year, but 20 percent above average; Central--27.2 million bushels, down 4 percent from 1961, but 27 percent above average; Western--35.0 million bushels, 9 percent above last year, but 5 percent below average.

Throughout most of the Eastern half of the country conditions favored insect and disease control although frequent rains in Virginia made such control difficult. Rather dry weather in most areas promoted an effective spray program yet moisture was generally adequate for sizing of the fruit.

Of the New England States only New Hampshire and Vermont expect more apples than last year. Frost damage was generally light this year although that which occurred affected Delicious more than other varieties. Overall, the New England apples are well distributed on the trees and are sizing well. The New York crop is expected to be about 11 percent below last year's record crop. Prospects are for fewer McIntosh, Red Delicious, Romes, and Northern Spy in both the Lake Ontario and Hudson Valley areas. Prospective production of Cortland and Golden Delicious is up in the Hudson Valley, but down in the Lake Ontario area. The Champlain Valley expects a much larger McIntosh crop than in 1961. Development of New York apples is about 2 weeks ahead of last year. New Jersey growers started picking Starrs in late June, with harvest coming earlier than last year. The major producing areas had sufficient moisture, but the northern part of the State was dry enough during June to slow sizing. Prospects are for about the same size apple crop in New Jersey as last year. Although the indicated Pennsylvania crop is 13 percent below last year, it is still well above average. This is the "off-year" for the York, Stayman, and Red Delicious varieties. By the end of June dry weather in Maryland and Delaware was causing some concern. Rains were needed to insure good sizing. In the important Hancock area apple prospects are below last year, but in the rest of the State prospects equal or are above the 1961 crop. Lodi are being picked in both Maryland and Delaware. Indicated production in Virginia and West Virginia is about the same as 1961 production. Virginia's northern Shenandoah Valley expects more apples than last year, but prospects are down in the other areas. York trees have a good set and there are more Red Delicious than last year, but the Golden Delicious, Stayman, and Winesap crops are down. West Virginia's moisture supply was generally adequate although by July 1 Hampshire county in the Eastern Panhandle was getting dry. North Carolina has a lighter set than last year but this is more than offset by better sizing of the fruit. Ohio and Indiana have prospects for a crop well above last year, even though it was rather hot and dry in both States. Indiana has a heavy set of summer and fall apples. Prospects for Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Jonathans are down from last year. Illinois has a good set of Golden Delicious. Harvest of Transparent and Lodi apples began the last week in June and Duchess were expected to begin the week of July 8.

The Michigan crop is down from last year, but still well above average. Northern Spy is the only variety sharply below last year. Wisconsin suffered local damage from June 17-18 winds, but the loss was not great.

The Idaho crop is expected to be slightly larger than last year with prospects good for Red Delicious, Romes, and Winesaps. Jonathans and Golden Delicious had a light set. Picking of summer apples is expected to start about August 3. Prospects in Colorado's important Delta county are not as good as last year, apparently the result of earlier cold weather. For the third successive year New Mexico's apple crop was cut back by late spring frosts. Utah's apples are sizing well and growers apparently have ample water supplies to carry them through the season.

The Washington apple crop is spotty, but production is expected to be 20 percent larger than last year's small crop although 11 percent below average. The Yakima Valley has rather light crops of Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Winesap. In North Central Washington more Delicious but fewer Winesap are expected than in 1961.

In Oregon's Hood River area weather was dry and windy during June although moderate temperatures prevailed. Production in the Hood River area is expected to be near last year's level, while in the Willamette Valley and Jackson county prospects are for a better crop than in 1961. California had a good bloom in most areas and on most varieties although in the Sebastopol area Romes and Golden Delicious had a light set. Moisture has been satisfactory in all districts and apples have sized well. Harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin in the Sebastopol area about mid-July.

PEACHES: The 1962 peach crop is forecast at 77.7 million bushels, up slightly from last month, but still slightly below last year's large crop. If this estimate is realized it will be 18 percent above the 1951-60 average. Production has not been adjusted to make allowance for that part of the California Clingstone crop that will be eliminated when the "green drop" program is put into effect. Production, exclusive of California Clingstones which are largely processed, totals 47 million bushels, 6 percent below last year, but 10 percent above the average.

In California, the Clingstone crop is estimated at 30.6 million bushels, unchanged from last month, but 10 percent above the 1961 crop and 33 percent above the average. This forecast, which has not been adjusted for "green drop," compares with 27.8 million bushels harvested last year after the "green drop" program eliminated approximately 6 percent of the crop. The crop has developed normally with little sunburn or physical damage to fruit. Harvest is expected to start in mid-July in the Modesto district and somewhat earlier in Visalia.

The California Freestone crop is expected to total 12.9 million bushels, up 3 percent from last year and 11 percent above average. Harvest to date generally has been later than last year. Fruit appears to be sizing well.

Indicated production in the 9 southern States is 14.9 million bushels, (a slight increase from the June 1 estimate), 20 percent below the 1961 crop but 26 percent above the average. Prospects in each of the States are well below last year. June weather was mostly beneficial in these States except in Louisiana and North Carolina where continued rains were

causing some losses. In North Carolina, harvesting was between early and late varieties with the later varieties now beginning harvest. Picking in South Carolina is active in the southern and Ridge counties and is increasing in the principal upstate producing areas. Rainfall has been adequate for good sizing. Georgia late varieties have also been sizing well, and movement had begun by July 1. Increased volume of Elbertas was expected during the first part of July. Wind and hail did some damage in Arkansas in the Nashville area, but otherwise sizes and quality are good. Harvest of earlys is about through in Nashville, and is well along in Clarksville and Crowley Ridge areas. The main Elberta crop will start about mid-July. In Texas harvest of mid-season varieties should extend through July with light production from late varieties continuing into August.

Weather conditions in the New England States during June were generally favorable for crop development. In New York, the crop is sizing normally. The set is less than last year in the Lake Ontario district while a heavier production is expected in the Hudson Valley.

In the Mid-Atlantic States, crop prospects improved from that of June 1. The peach crop is now estimated at 8.3 million bushels compared to 6.8 million bushels produced last year. Weather conditions have been favorable for continued sizing and crop development in all States except Maryland where soil moisture has become critical. In Maryland soils were very dry and a good supply of fruit was still on the trees. A good rain would still permit good sizing. In the Smithsburg and Hancock areas harvest of the Erly-Red-Fre was expected to start about mid-July, while on the Eastern Shore harvest has begun. In New Jersey, early varieties are maturing on schedule and somewhat ahead of last year. Picking of the Sunrise variety was expected to begin in early July and will be active by mid-month. Jerseyland will be the principal variety during the latter half of July. Pennsylvania has a good crop on the trees. While soil conditions are becoming dry in most areas of the State, they are not yet critical. The outlook for a good crop in Virginia continued bright with good size and quality expected. A few earlies have been harvested. Movement of Redhavens, the earliest important variety, will begin about mid-July followed closely by Halehavens and later by Sunhighs. Harvest of Elbertas will begin about August 5. In West Virginia, harvest of early varieties, now underway, will not become active until late July.

In Idaho, this year's very small crop is expected to begin moving late in July, being most active the latter part of August. In Colorado, an excellent crop is anticipated in Mesa county, but in Delta county freeze damage was very harmful and the drop heavy. The crop is making good progress in Utah with plenty of moisture available and little wind or hail damage to date. Western Washington has practically no peaches this year because of poor pollinization and frost in the post bloom period, but in Central Washington, where the principal producing areas are located, a heavy bloom and good set has been realized. Most areas escaped damage from frost in May and early June. June weather favored Oregon fruit. Most orchards in the Willamette Valley have a good crop in prospect, but around The Dalles the crop is light and in Douglas county earlier frosts reduced the crop to near failure. The important Jackson county is expected to have a moderately good crop.

PEARS: The July 1 estimate for pears is placed at 28,367,000 bushels, up slightly from last month's estimate of 28,091,000 bushels. If realized this production will be 5 percent higher than the previous year. Production in the Pacific Coast States, which account for about 90 percent of the total, is up about 7 percent from the previous year, showing an increase for both Bartlett and Other type pears. Bartlett production in these States is estimated at 19.9 million bushels and Other types at 5.7 million bushels. Production in other than the Pacific Coast States is placed at 2.8 million bushels compared to slightly over 3.0 million bushels in 1961. Utah is the only State in this group to show an increase.

The California Bartlett crop is forecast at 14,375,000 bushels, 10 percent higher than last year and 4 percent more than the average. Prospects appear quite good for a large crop of high quality fruit. The El Dorado-Placerville areas report fairly heavy shed of small fruit. Weather has been good. "Pear decline" is not causing as much concern as during the previous two years, even though it is somewhat more severe in the hill districts. Harvest was expected to begin in early July with substantial movement occurring about the middle of the month. Production of Other type pears is estimated at 1,333,000 bushels compared with 1,417,000 bushels the previous year. Growing conditions have been favorable for a good quality crop and size of fruit is generally good. Shipping of Wilder pears from El Dorado county is under way.

In Oregon, prospects for Bartletts are unchanged from last month. The crop developed normally during June and fruit is sizing well. Dry weather during June made irrigation necessary. Prospects for Other types are improved from a month earlier and the outlook is for an excellent crop.

The Washington Bartlett crop is now estimated at 3,000,000 bushels, down 200,000 bushels from last month. The drop of fruit has been very heavy in most areas and is not over. Prospects for the crop vary widely by areas. The Yakima Valley has the best prospects as good to heavy crops were set in the Lower Valley. Growth and development have been good in that area, however, fruit shows frost marks, and winds on June 25 caused some bruising of pears. The Selah area had poor pollination and post blossom freezes. In Cowiche-Tieton area, pollination was poor, there were freezes after full bloom, and hail caused marking of fruit. A heavy drop has resulted in a lower estimate than last month for Other types of pears.

Michigan, the largest producing State outside the Pacific Coast, is expecting a crop of 1,400,000 bushels, unchanged from last month. This is below the 1961 production, but well above average.

GRAPES: The 1962 grape crop is forecast at 3,164,450 tons, 2 percent more than the 1961 crop and 7 percent above average. California and Arizona which produce mostly European-Type grapes and usually account for about 90 percent of the total expect nearly 2 percent more grapes than last year and 5 percent more than average. Production in the remaining States is expected to total 281,450 tons, only slightly above 1961.

The decrease in California raisin-type grapes is more than offset by the increase in the expected production of wine and table varieties. The estimated production of raisin varieties is placed at 1,750,000 tons compared with 1,885,000 tons last year. Production of

table and wine varieties is estimated at 575,000 and 550,000 tons respectively. Raisin grapes are progressing under nearly ideal conditions. A vigorous spray program has been undertaken to combat leaf hoppers and mites. Bunches are shorter this year and not as compact as a year ago. Harvest of Thompson Seedless is increasing rapidly in Coachella and Borrego Valleys although harvest of some vineyards is being held back because of minimum sugar requirements. Growing conditions have also been excellent for wine and table variety grapes. Table varieties show exceptionally good bunch size and quality is excellent. Wine grapes have made a marked improvement in the North Coastal area where freezes have hampered production and damaged vines during the previous three years. Grape harvest in Arizona is late this year. Harvest is normally completed by July 1, but was just at its peak by that date this year. Production is forecast at 8,000 tons compared with 9,230 tons in 1961.

The crop in the Great Lakes States is forecast at 213,000 tons, 500 tons below last year, but 25 percent above average. Increased production over 1961 expected in Ohio and Michigan is more than offset by decreases in New York and Pennsylvania. The Michigan crop is 30,000 tons more than in 1961 when a late freeze reduced the crop considerably. The crop is ahead of last year in New York and Ohio and about normal for Michigan and Pennsylvania. The crop bloomed early in New York and May frosts caused some damage to buds.

Weather conditions in the South Atlantic States have been varied. The outlook is for the same production as last year for this group of States. The Arkansas crop forecast is nearly double last year's crop which was heavily damaged by late spring freezes.

CITRUS: Production of the 1961-62 orange crop is estimated at nearly 138 million boxes, the largest on record--18 percent above last year, and 11 percent above average. There are still about 11 million boxes to be harvested, mostly California Valencias, which will be available during the summer and early fall months. California had only about three-fourths as many oranges remaining for harvest after July 1 as a year ago. Harvest of Florida oranges is usually finished for all practical purposes by July 1 although this year about 3 million boxes remained for harvest.

The 1961-62 grapefruit crop is estimated at 42.7 million boxes, 1 percent less than last year and the average. Nearly 3 million boxes were still to be harvested after July 1. Florida had an estimated one million boxes for harvest after July 1--usually Florida harvest is over by July 1. From mid-July until fall harvest will be confined primarily to California's "other than Desert Valleys" areas.

Production of lemons is forecast at 16.5 million boxes, 15 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above average. About 80 percent of the crop had been picked by July 1 leaving 3.4 million still to be harvested compared with 5.5 million remaining for harvest after July 1, 1961.

Utilization of the 1961-62 citrus crop is as follows:

Crop	Utilization to July 1							
	1960-61 Crop				1961-62 Crop			
	Fresh	Processing	Total	Remaining for harvest	Fresh	Processing	Total	Remaining for harvest
	1,000 boxes				1,000 boxes			
Oranges	33,780	72,052	105,832	10,803	34,000	92,635	126,635	11,060
Grapefruit	22,386	18,057	40,443	2,857	22,063	17,886	39,949	2,751
Lemons	6,296	2,568	8,864	5,476	6,267	6,858	13,125	3,415

Welcome showers occurred in Florida during June but more rain is needed. Lake levels are low as the result of heavy irrigation during the past year. The citrus trees are putting out new growth and in many areas a new flush of bloom has appeared. New crop (1962-63) fruit is sizing well, especially Early and Midseason oranges. In Texas pruning and tree removal continued throughout June. New growth has set a few fruit in some instances, but the total amount appears negligible. Arizona citrus set a poor crop as the result of early season cold weather, but recent favorable weather is promoting good sizing of the fruit. In California's Central district oranges for 1962-63 had a spotty bloom and the set of fruit on the outside of the trees is light. Growth of the fruit that set has been good. In the Southern district the set is more nearly normal and growth has been good. In all areas moisture conditions are good, and groves show good color. The lemons show a relatively poor set for the 1962-63 season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California and Michigan is forecast at 83,500 tons, 12 percent less than in 1961 and 4 percent below average. The crop is both States is down from 1961. The crop in Michigan is varied, ranging from a near failure in the Mason County area to a heavy set in Allegan County where lack of sizing will be the main problem. The forecast of the California crop continues the same as last month at 78,000 tons, 10 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. Some damage from high temperatures in mid-June occurred to Duarte and Burbank varieties in Placer County. No heat damage was reported in the San Joaquin Valley, although cullage from scarring and for small sizes has been heavy.

California prunes made good size growth during June and the dried prune estimate is continued at 140,000 tons (dried basis), which is only slightly above last year's production, but 7 percent below average.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 80,500 tons (fresh basis), 19 percent above the 1961 production and 3 percent above average. Production in Oregon is up sharply from the small crops of 1960 and 1961 while Idaho expects a relatively short crop of 15,000 tons, 27 percent below both 1961 and average. Prospects in Washington are for a better crop than last year. Bloom in central Washington was heavy and the set good, but the drop has been heavy and is continuing. The crop in western Washington now appears better than expected earlier and may turn out to be one of the best in recent years.

SWEET CHERRIES: The July 1 sweet cherry estimate is placed at 105,230 tons, up slightly from last month, 4 percent above the 1961 crop, and 20 percent above average. Only Colorado and Washington expect smaller crops than in 1961. The crop generally made good progress and developed well in all areas of the country.

In the Great Lakes States large and good quality crops are expected in both New York and Pennsylvania while in Michigan the crop set is quite variable from orchard to orchard and within orchards.

In the Western States, production prospects are up from last month, largely due to increased expectations in Montana, Utah, and Idaho. Both Washington and California estimates are down from a month ago. Small fruit sizes and the presence of doubles and spurs has resulted in a high rate of cullage in the Lower Yakima Valley of Washington, but sizes appear to be better in the Upper Yakima Valley where picking is still light. In the Wenatchee area, sizes are good, but development of fruit has been variable, prolonging the season. Prolonged cool weather earlier in the season also delayed harvest in the Willamette Valley and The Dalles districts of Oregon. Harvest got under way about a week later than usual in both areas. Sizes and quality are good. In California, June weather has been ideal for harvest though local showers in Santa Cruz county resulted in some splitting. Quality of fruit in San Joaquin county has been poor resulting in some low quality fruit being left unharvested, but in other areas quality is considered good to excellent.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production of sour cherries for 1962 is forecast at 185,390 tons, up sharply from mid-June. This is 12 percent above the 1961 crop and 47 percent above the average. Most of the increase from last month resulted from an upward revision in the Michigan estimate. In Michigan, fruit set has been very good in all areas except the northern half of the Leelanau Peninsula. Sizes, however, are running small. Harvest was expected to get into full swing by July 4.

In other Great Lakes States, the crop has made good progress and is slightly earlier than last year. In New York, fruit is sizing well and moisture appears adequate. Picking of a good crop in Pennsylvania was under way, but had not become general by July 1. Harvest of the Ohio crop was expected to be completed in early July. A severe wind storm during late June in Wisconsin had only minor effect on the crop. June drop was heavier than expected, but present good soil moisture may offset any losses from this cause.

In the Western States, picking had started or was getting under way in most States by July 1. The crop prospects are generally good except in Montana where the set was poor due to a cold spring and in Western Washington where poor pollinization limited the crop. A good set was obtained in Eastern Washington. In Oregon, an excellent and large crop continues in prospect. The set has been heavy and sizes are large in both the Willamette Valley and The Dalles district. Picking will start in early July, about 7-10 days earlier than usual.

APRICOTS: The apricot crop in Utah, Washington, and California is estimated at 162,800 tons, 15 percent below 1961 and 19 percent below the 1951-60 average. California's crop, which is expected to be below both last year and average, developed slowly

during June. The first harvest, which began in late May in the Winters district, was quite light. Some harvesting has been done in other districts, but the main harvest was expected shortly after the 4th of July when picking would be heavy in both the Hemet district in southern California and the Santa Clara Valley. Washington's apricot crop was hurt during June by severe winds in the Yakima Valley and by hail in the upper part of the valley and in the Chelan-Douglas County area. Aside from this, apricots grew and sized well during the month. Harvest of the small crop in Utah began about June 22 in Washington County and harvest in the northern areas was scheduled to begin about July 8.

OLIVES: The set of olives in California is very spotty with some districts considered too light to be harvested. In the San Joaquin Valley, Manzanillos have a fairly good crop, but Missions and Sevillanos are light. Sevillanos and Missions are also reported to be light in the Corning and Oroville districts.

FIGS: Weather in California in recent weeks has been favorable for figs. With the exception of some winter killing of terminals on Kadotas, fig trees appear to be in excellent condition. Damage to Kadota trees is expected to result in a reduction of figs for canning. Sets of Calimyrnas and Missions are good, but Adriatics are reported to be light in some orchards. Ground has been prepared for dried fig harvest.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California avocados continues with the bulk of the summer volume to come from the Ventura-Santa Barbara Coastal district. There is a record crop of Hass this season. While sizes have been below normal, they may improve as the season advances. Summer fruit harvest is well advanced in Orange county and interior San Diego county.

NECTARINES: Cooler weather during most of June in the California producing districts has continued to slow movement of nectarines. Lack of sizing is causing concern among growers, but it is hoped that sizes will improve with warmer weather.

ALMONDS: The forecast of California almond production is 46,000 tons, up 1,000 tons from last month. If realized, the production will be 31 percent below last year but 2 percent above average. The condition of the crop is good with large sizes expected due to the lighter set. The set is heavy in the San Joaquin Valley and light in the Sacramento Valley. There has been no sunburn damage or pest infestation.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is placed at 84,800 tons, up 26 percent from last year and 15 percent above average. California accounts for most of the crop and shows a considerable increase over 1961, while the Oregon crop is expected to be down slightly. In California, the prospects are very bright. Sizes are above normal on the earlier varieties and are expected to be normal or above on Franquettes. No sunburn damage has occurred in contrast to last year's heavy heat damage in June. The Oregon crop suffered from cool weather in May and as a result the set is quite varied.

FILBERTS: The Oregon and Washington filbert crop is forecast at 8,900 tons, 24 percent below 1961, but 9 percent above average. Weather conditions have been variable, but the prolonged cool weather in May had a detrimental effect on the crop during the bloom period.

HOPS: Production is forecast at 44.8 million pounds, 26 percent above last year, but 5 percent below average. The larger acreage for harvest is the reason for the increased production as the indicated yield per acre is below both the past two years and average.

Acreage for harvest is up sharply in Washington and Oregon while increases in California and Idaho are more moderate. The 29,500 acres indicated for harvest is 29 percent larger than the 1961 acreage, but 4 percent below average.

Cool damp weather early in the season has made prospects for Washington hops more variable this year than for many years. This weather lengthened the training season and also brought a heavy infestation of mildew. Late clusters seem to have escaped mildew damage better than Early clusters. Warm, sunny weather is still needed to keep infection down. Oregon hops were not affected by the unfavorable early weather to the same degree as in Washington and no serious mildew or insect damage is reported. Growth is behind normal in a few areas. Idaho Early clusters are also behind in vine growth and blooming occurred before sufficient growth had been obtained. Late clusters are in good condition. With the advent of warmer June weather growth of hops in California has largely caught up. There was some premature burring from the short hot spell in June, but the present favorable weather is expected to put the hops over the wires before burring out.

TOBACCO: In the initial forecast of the season, production of all tobacco is placed at 2,141 million pounds -- 4 percent above the estimated 2,058 million pounds produced last year and 5 percent above average. The current estimate indicates the largest crop since 1956.

Plants were generally adequate this season and most transplanting operations followed normal or earlier dates despite the dry, hot weather that prevailed over much of the tobacco belt during May. Considerable replanting was necessary in the Carolinas and Virginia. In these areas, adequate stands were secured generally; however, plant size was very irregular within many fields. Growth of the flue-cured crop was stalled throughout the belt during much of May. With favorable moisture conditions during most of June, tobacco responded vigorously in practically all areas. Excessive rains during late June and early July in some areas of Virginia and North Carolina caused flopping. Damage was particularly severe in the type 12 area.

The expected average yield per acre this year for all types combined, based on conditions around July 1, is 1,746 pounds. If this yield materializes it would be second only to last year's 1,753 pounds as the highest of record. The 10-year average is 1,461 pounds.

Growers expect to harvest about 1,226,200 acres of all types of tobacco this year. While acreage at this level is 4 percent above 1961 and the largest since 1956, it is 14 percent below the 1951-60 average.

All major types are under quotas except Pennsylvania Seedleaf and cigar wrapper. Of the types under quotas, basic allotments were increased 4.3 percent for flue-cured and 6 percent for burley, but were cut 15 percent for cigar filler and binder. Allotments were unchanged for fire-cured, Southern Maryland, and dark air-cured types.

Flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 1,310 million pounds, about 4 percent above the 1,258 million pounds produced last year and 3 percent above average. Good to excellent prospects prevail for types 11, 13 and 14, with record-high average yields indicated. Torrential rains during late June and early July sharply reduced prospects in the type 12 belt. The combined average yield expected for bright leaf types, is 1,791 pounds per acre, compared with the 1961 average of 1,801 pounds and the 10-year average of 1,470 pounds. Reflecting primarily the increase in allotments, flue-cured acreage estimated for harvest, at 731,600 is about 5 percent above 1961. This season marks the first change in allotments for this class of tobacco since 1957 when a 20 percent cut was made, and the first increase since 1951 when allotments were raised about 15 percent. Acreage for harvest this year is the largest since 1956. An average of 883,860 acres was harvested during the 1951-60 period.

Production of burley is estimated at 610 million pounds--largest since 1954. Last year's production totaled 580 million pounds while the 10-year average stands at 542 million pounds. An 1,800-pound yield is expected, runner-up to last year's 1,820 pounds per acre for record-high honors. The 10-year average yield is recorded at 1,530 pounds. Plantings of burley, at 339,000 acres, are 6 percent above 1961, the highest for any year since 1954, but 5 percent below the 10-year average. This year's increase in acreage is essentially the same as the boost in allotments.

Prospects for Southern Maryland, type 32, are set at 36.9 million pounds compared with 36.0 million pounds produced in 1961 and the 10-year average of 37.0 million pounds. A yield of 900 pounds per acre is expected based on conditions around July 1, about the same yield as for 1961 crop while the average stands at 854 pounds. An estimated 41,000 acres will be harvested, compared with 40,000 acres last year. The 10-year average acreage harvested stands at 43,700.

The fire-cured production is forecast at 55.9 million pounds, compared with 53.1 million pounds produced in 1961 and the average of 55.7 million. Reports from growers indicate a yield of 1,566 pounds per acre--the highest ever. Last year, yields averaged 1,499 pounds per acre while they averaged 1,316 pounds during the 1951-60 period. Fire-cured acreage is placed at 35,700, slightly higher than the 35,400 acres harvested last season. This year's estimated acreage, however, is 17 percent below the 10-year average.

A dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, of 24.4 million pounds is expected--7 percent above 1961, but 11 percent below the average. A record-high average yield of 1,527 pounds per acre is indicated. Dark air-cured yields averaged 1,460 pounds last season and 1,295 pounds from 1951 through 1960. Producers of dark air-cured tobacco indicate they will harvest about 16,000 acres this season, or about 400 acres more than during the previous season. On the average, about 21,280 acres of these types were harvested during the 1951-60 span.

The cigar filler estimate, at 58.7 million pounds, is about 4 percent below 1961 poundage, but nearly 9 percent above average. The yield of filler is indicated at 1,716 pounds per acre, only slightly below last year's average of 1,717 pounds, but well above the 10-year average of 1,600 pounds. Reports from cigar filler growers indicate 1962 acreage to be about 34,200. At 30,000, estimated acreage in the Lancaster area is about 1,000 acres below 1961. In the Miami Valley area, growers are expected to harvest 4,200 acres this season as compared to 4,600 last year. During the 10 years from 1951 through 1960, combined filler harvested in the two areas averaged 33,610 acres.

Conditions point toward a 26.4-million pounds cigar binder crop -- about 21.0 million in Wisconsin and 5.4 million in the Connecticut Valley. Combined production totaled about 27.8 million pounds last year and averaged 37.9 million during the 1951-60 period. A yield of 1,722 pounds per acre is estimated compared with 1,669 last year and 1,619 for the 10-year average. Indications are that cigar binder growers will harvest 15,300 acres -- 8 percent less than last year. Of this year's total, acreage in Wisconsin is placed at 12,400, or 9 percent below 1961, while in the Connecticut Valley it is placed at around 2,900 or about the same as 1961. Binder was harvested from an average of 23,600 acres during the 1951-60 period.

Production of about 17.9 million pounds is forecast for the cigar wrapper crop -- 10.7 million of type 61 and nearly 7.2 million of type 62. The outlook is for a crop 6 percent below 1961, but 6 percent above average. Marketing Order restrictions are expected to hold the yield of type 62 well below last year. For the wrapper areas combined, an average yield of 1,373 pounds per acre is probable compared with a yield of 1,430 pounds in 1961 and 1,270 pounds for the average. For wrapper, indications point toward 13,000 acres -- 7,900 of type 61 and 5,100 of type 62. The estimate for the Connecticut Valley is about 300 acres larger than last year, but for the Quincy area of Georgia and Florida it is about 600 smaller. Approximately 300 acres of "fire-cured" wrapper are included in an estimated 3,800 acres of wrapper expected for harvest in Florida. From 1951 through 1960, the area of type 61 wrapper averaged 8,070 acres and type 62 averaged 5,210 acres.

POTATOES: The 1962 production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 33,853,000 hundredweight, 6 percent below the 1961 revised production of 36,106,000 hundredweight, but 1 percent above average. The acreage for harvest is placed at 163,400 acres, 4 percent below the 171,000 acres harvested for the 1961 crop. Average yield per acre is forecast at 207.2 hundredweight, slightly below the 211.1 hundredweight obtained last year.

Light harvest should start about mid-July in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but volume will remain light until late August. On Long Island, vines have made good growth. Cobblers have about reached their peak vine growth and are in full bloom. In Pennsylvania, Cobblers showed a good set, but the relatively dry weather is affecting sizing. Harvest is expected to start about the usual time, the last week of July. Digging of the late summer crop in Ohio is expected to start in late July.

The dry weather since April 1 is expected to have a large influence on the yield. The crop in Indiana has progressed more rapidly than usual and vine growth has been excellent. The picture in Wisconsin varied from near drought conditions in the south to excess moisture in the north. In the southeast part of the State, rains in early July gave some relief. Some fields in the area are in bloom, but plants are making slow growth. In Nebraska, vines have made good growth because of the abundant moisture and cool temperatures in June. The acreage in southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon was set back by frosts in early June. Since that time, growth has been rapid. Irrigation water supplies are ample. Earliest date of harvest of the small crop of round reds is anticipated about July 10. Potatoes have made good growth in the northeastern area of Colorado. A cool spring has slowed potato growth in Washington and stands are somewhat uneven. Some frost damage was reported in early June but was minor. Regardless of these adverse factors, the crop looks good. Harvest started the first week of July. Volume movement should be during the last week of the month. In California, light digging is under way in the Santa Maria area of Santa Barbara County and should be under way by mid-month in the Stockton-Delta area. Heaviest movement usually occurs during August and September.

The acreage of fall potatoes for harvest is estimated at 986,300 acres, 5 percent below the revised estimate of 1,043,600 acres for 1961. The sharpest reduction occurred in the 9 Central States where acreage is down 9 percent. A 4 percent reduction occurred in the 9 Western States, followed by a 3 percent decline in the 8 Eastern States.

The 274,900 acres estimated for harvest in 1962 in the 8 Eastern States compares with 284,000 acres harvested in 1961. Pennsylvania and New York account for most of the decline. Maine has 148,000 acres, the same as in 1961. Planting was practically completed in this State before mid-June, two weeks earlier than last year. The crop is making an excellent start with moisture supplies adequate. Stands are generally excellent. In the other New England States, the crop has made excellent growth to date. Most of the acreage in Upstate New York was planted by June 1, earlier than usual. The acreage on Long Island has made good development. Practically all of the acreage in Pennsylvania was planted by mid-June. Growth varies by areas, with some acreage in the bud stage to past the flower stage in the southeastern areas. A good set is expected.

In the 9 Central States, the acreage is placed at 323,900 acres, 31,600 less than in 1961. All States except Indiana and Iowa show a smaller acreage than in 1961, with 23,000 acres of the reduction accounted for by smaller acreages in Minnesota and North Dakota. In these two States, excessive rainfall during much of May and June interrupted planting operations. Less than one-half of the Red River Valley acreage in Minnesota was planted by mid-June. Considerable acreage was planted after that date, but areas in the southern part of the Valley continued wet and some intended acreage never materialized. Weather conditions were a little more favorable for planting in North Dakota side of the River. With plentiful moisture supplies, early planted fields look very good. Growers in northern Wisconsin had some difficulties in planting because of excessive moisture, but generally intentions were carried out.

Acreage for harvest in the 9 Western States is placed at 387,500 acres, 4 percent less than the 404,100 harvested in 1961. Only Utah and Nevada have larger acreages than last year. The Idaho acreage, at 249,000 is down 5 percent. Planting of potatoes on land where winter killing of alfalfa occurred and additional new land put into cultivation in 1962 offset somewhat a large decline expected in the State. In Colorado, acreage is down 2 percent from 1961, Washington 14 percent, Oregon 4 percent, and California 1 percent. Irrigation water supplies are ample in most western areas. Conditions for planting were generally favorable, although rains did delay earlier field operations in some areas. Cool weather in the Pacific Northwest during June resulted in some uneven stands and plants have not made the normal early growth.

The second forecast of the early summer crop places production at 12,635,000 hundredweight, practically no change from a month ago. The 1961 production was 15,496,000 hundredweight. In Delaware, the crop has made good development and digging was expected to get under way the second week of July. Harvest of Cobblers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia reached the peak the last week of June and was nearing completion by July 4. Digging of Pungo variety began the last week of June with volume movement expected the second week of July. The Pungo variety accounts for about three-fourths of the acreage this year. The Texas crop made good progress during June. Digging started the last week of June, but general harvest activity was limited until the first week of July. Peak movement should occur the last half of July. About 15 percent of the early summer acreage is contracted for processing. In California first harvest in the Perris area of Riverside County was expected in early July with digging at Hemet and in the Chino area of San Bernardino County shortly thereafter. Peak movement is expected in late July.

Production of 1962 late spring crop is placed at 20,652,000 hundredweight, up 1 percent from the June 1 forecast. The 1961 revised production is 27,753,000 hundredweight. Shipments from the Kern District in California are still heavy but have passed the peak movement. Most of the fields in Kern and Tulare Counties should be harvested by mid-July. Diggings in Fresno and Madera Counties are expected to continue into early August. Harvest of the late spring crop in Texas was practically complete by the end of June. The crop in the Baldwin area of Alabama moved early this year with harvest over the third week of June. The yields in the Sand Mountain area of Alabama are expected to vary widely, but generally are not as low as anticipated earlier. Light digging started the first week of July with volume movement expected the second week. Harvest of the crop in northeastern North Carolina is well under way. Frequent showers have delayed harvest operations, thus giving the late plants time to mature.

The 1962 early spring crop was 3,443,000 hundredweight, about 1,197,000 below the 1961 revised production while the 1962 winter crop at 4,395,000 hundredweight was 12 percent below the 1961 production of 4,967,000 hundredweight.

The 1962 acreage for all seasonal groups is placed at 1,396,300 acres, 7 percent below the 1961 revised acreage of 1,495,900 acres and a little below the 10-year average of 1,399,200 acres. The 1962 production of the season groups--winter, early spring, late spring, early summer, and late summer-is

estimated at 74,978,000 hundredweight, about 14 million below the 1961 total for all the same seasonal groups of 88,962,000 hundredweight. The first forecast of the fall crop production will be issued on August 10.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is expected to total 16,680,000 hundredweight this year. This would be 11 percent larger than the 15,083,000 hundredweight harvested in 1961 and 8 percent above the 1960 output. However, it would be smaller than most crops prior to 1960 and 6 percent below average. There is an increase of 7 percent from 1961 in the acres for harvest, 208,600 acres this year against 194,200 acres in 1961. In addition to the larger acreage, the forecast yield of 80.0 hundredweight per acre is 2.3 hundredweight larger than the 1961 average and is a record high. Growing conditions since early June have been favorable in most areas, largely offsetting earlier delays in planting and slow growth caused by dry, hot weather in May.

Planting of part of the New Jersey acreage was delayed up to 10 days due to extremely dry weather at normal planting time. Rains about June 11 provided moisture for completion of planting. Early growth was slow, but recent progress has been more rapid and vines are now well bushed out. In Maryland, planting was finished by mid-June, about two weeks ahead of last season, and growth during June was generally good to excellent. Early planted acreage on the Eastern Shore of Virginia has good color and stands are uniform. The acreage of early market sweetpotatoes has increased this year. Harvest is expected to start on the lower end of the Shore the last week of July. Progress of commercial acreage in other areas of Virginia is slightly behind the Eastern Shore. Weather in North Carolina was favorable most of June for transplanting and growth. Most fields have good stands and the crop has a good start. Part of the South Carolina crop was planted late because of dry weather, but has made good growth. Dry and hot weather in Georgia during May reduced yield prospects. Many plants and cuttings have been set since rains started in early June and growth on this acreage has been good. Quality on the early acreage is expected to be very good with harvest to start the first or second week of July. Dry weather during May in Louisiana delayed planting and some late acreage is still being planted. Showery weather throughout June resulted in most fields, particularly late plantings, being grassy. Recent growth has been excellent and first shipment of the new crop has already been made, but digging will not become active until August. In Texas, rain has been timely, and most fields are making good progress. In New Mexico, hot, dry winds retarded initial growth and caused some poor stands. Harvest in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties of California is expected to start around mid-July.

PASTURES: Pasture condition improved considerably during June in most of the country except the North Atlantic and East North Central Regions. By July 1, reported condition of pastures for the United States averaged 84 percent of normal, 6 points higher than on June 1. The 10-year average seasonal change during June is a decline of 2 points. July 1

condition was 1 point lower than a year earlier, but 2 points above the 1951-60 average for the date.

June rainfall was above normal in most of the southern areas where pastures had dried up rapidly during May. The rains were well distributed through June, maintaining good pasture feed later than usual. In contrast, June rainfall was considerably below normal from Ohio eastward into part of New England, and pastures dried up rapidly during the month. Dry soil conditions in local areas of the midwest were relieved by a heavy general rain early in July. Hot spells during June were generally of short duration and temperatures averaged below normal for the month in a large part of the country.

In the North Atlantic Region, pasture condition was reported at 67 percent of normal on July 1, compared with 92 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 86 percent for the date. In both New York and Pennsylvania, July 1 pasture condition was nearly 30 points below a year earlier and more than 20 points below the 10-year average. Lack of pasture feed required heavy supplemental feeding of hay, silage and "green chop" on many dairy farms during June. July 1 pasture condition was 17 points below the 10-year average in New Jersey and 5 to 8 points below average in all New England States except Rhode Island.

The dry weather that prevailed in the Northeast during June extended westward across most of Ohio, where precipitation has been below normal for the last 4 months. The pasture condition of 70 percent for Ohio on July 1 was 22 points below a year earlier and the lowest for the date since 1936. Pastures held up fairly well during June in other States of the East North Central Region and the general rain in early July revived pastures in local areas that were missed by June rains. For the region as a whole, July 1 pasture condition was 3 points below a year earlier and 6 points below average.

On July 1, pastures were good to excellent in the West North Central Region, except for some areas of Missouri and Kansas. The regional average of 92 percent on July 1 was 8 points above the 10-year average. Reported condition gained during June in each State of this region. Kansas pastures revived quickly after heavy general rains around June 1 and reported condition rose 21 points during the month. In North Dakota, condition of pasture and ranges is the best in many years, in contrast to severe drought a year ago.

Pastures responded well to ample June rainfall throughout the South. From June 1 to July 1 reported condition increased 13 points in the South Atlantic Region and 17 points in the South Central, with gains in each State of the two regions. Despite the marked improvement during June, condition on July 1 was below the unusually high levels a year earlier in all southern States except Florida. After ample rains throughout June, southern pastures should continue to furnish more feed than usual well into July.

In the Western Region, pasture condition on July 1 was 10 points above a year earlier and 5 points above the 10-year average. Ranges and pastures are much better than a year ago in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, partly offset by poorer condition in Colorado and New Mexico. June rainfall was light in the Northwest and non-irrigated pastures were drying up toward the end of the month.

MILK PRODUCTION: June milk production for the United States is estimated at 12,041 million pounds, practically unchanged from a year earlier and about 1 percent below the 1951-60 June average. Total production in the first half of the year was about 1 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, June 1962, with comparisons

(In millions of pounds)

State	June average 1951-60	June 1961	May 1962	June 1962	State	June average 1951-60	June 1961	May 1962	June 1962
N. Y.	980	1,031	1,073	1,006	Ga.	96	90	86	83
N. J.	100	102	112	99	Ky.	255	260	257	257
Pa.	584	647	700	636	Tenn.	234	232	239	235
Ohio	524	509	534	497	Ala.	107	88	91	88
Ind.	357	309	315	312	Miss.	138	120	122	119
Ill.	475	415	444	414	Ark.	117	93	95	95
Mich.	529	506	535	535	Okla.	157	136	135	130
Wis.	1,776	1,804	1,855	1,830	Texas	276	268	273	258
Minn.	948	1,030	1,103	1,046	Mont.	55	47	46	46
Iowa	631	622	628	620	Idaho	147	165	155	150
Mo.	408	377	404	394	Wyo.	22.4	19.0	17.2	18.9
N. Dak.	210	183	194	199	Colo.	84	74	71	71
S. Dak.	158	153	145	148	Utah	68	70	71	70
Nebr.	234	201	199	192	Wash.	180	196	215	208
Kans.	214	185	182	173	Oreg.	126	122	122	118
Md.	122	136	144	129	Calif.	639	712	753	719
Va.	186	188	196	190	Other 1/ States	718	702	777	714
W. Va.	77	63	57	58	U. S.	12,126	12,039	12,533	12,041
N. C.	145	140	144	140					
S. C.	49	44	44	43					

1/ Monthly data for individual States not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,272 million eggs during June, compared with 5,138 million eggs a year earlier--an increase of 3 percent. Increases were 7 percent in the South Central and in the West, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the East North Central States. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central regions. Egg production during June was the highest of record in both the South Atlantic and the Western regions.

The rate of egg production in June was 18.60 eggs per layer, compared with the June 1961 rate of 18.33 and the 1951-60 June average of 17.37. Rate of lay was up 2 percent from a year earlier in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and South Central regions. In the West, the June rate of lay was up 1 percent, while in the South Atlantic region there was no change. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 6 months of 1962 was 109.5, compared with 109.3 for the same months last year.

Farmers had an average of 283,450,000 layers on hand during June, compared with 280,239,000 during June 1961. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the South Central and West and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. These more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central regions. In the East North Central region the number of layers was the same as a year earlier.

The number of layers on hand July 1, 1962 totaled 280,947,000 -- an increase of 1 percent from July 1, 1961. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the South Atlantic. In the North Atlantic layer numbers were down 5 percent and in the West North Central down 2 percent, while in the East North Central States there was no change.

The rate of lay on July 1, 1962 was 60.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 59.9 eggs a year earlier. All regions were above a year earlier except for the South Atlantic, which was the same. Increases were 3 percent in the West North Central and in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central and in the West.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, July 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, July 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1951-60(Av.)	48,366	51,890	73,131	30,155	43,329	33,392	280,263
1961	43,750	44,568	63,756	38,195	46,449	41,619	278,337
1962	41,365	44,603	62,173	39,794	48,936	44,076	280,947
	Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, July 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60(Av.)	56.0	56.5	57.9	52.8	49.9	59.6	55.8
1961	59.1	61.2	61.6	59.3	55.3	62.0	59.9
1962	60.0	61.9	63.4	59.4	57.2	62.7	60.9

Producers received an average of 28.2 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-June, down 0.7 cent a dozen from a month earlier and down 2.8 cents a dozen from mid-June 1961. A sharp advance in egg prices, for the first time in weeks, occurred during the second week in June. Prices thereafter during the month remained unchanged to lower. The undertone of the markets was steady at the close.

Producers received an average of 13.9 cents per pound live weight for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-June, compared with 13.9 cents a month earlier and 12.6 cents in mid-June 1961. Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-June averaged 14.3 cents per pound, the same as a month earlier but up 1.5 cents from mid-June 1961. Prices in the Nation's broiler markets during June were steady to firm. Offerings of live birds were generally in good balance with trade requirements. Producers received an average of 9.8 cents per pound live weight for farm chickens (mostly hens) on June 15-- down 0.7 cent from May 15, and down 0.6 cent from June 15, 1961. Offerings were fully ample for the demand. On the West Coast light type offerings were excessive. In Central California, the reported weighted average price of 4.97 cents per pound live weight during week ending June 20 was the lowest of record back to 1929.

Turkey prices at the farm in mid-June average 20.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 20.5 cents a month earlier and 20.4 cents in mid-June 1961. Prices for turkeys were steady during the month. The demand was fair to good for the light offerings of live birds.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-June was $3.43 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.42 a month earlier and $3.39 a year earlier. The cost of broiler growing mash on June 15 averaged $4.64 per 100 pounds--down 9 cents from a year earlier. Cost of the turkey growing mash on June 15 averaged $4.71 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.74 on June 15, 1961. On June 15, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier, but the broiler-feed ratio was more favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1949-62

Year	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Rye	Rice
	All	For grain					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	85,595	77,106	37,794	9,872	10,789	1,554	1,858
1950	81,818	72,398	39,306	11,155	15,414	1,753	1,637
1951	80,729	71,191	35,233	9,424	13,995	1,722	1,996
1952	80,940	71,353	37,012	8,236	10,737	1,393	1,997
1953	80,459	70,738	37,536	8,680	12,230	1,430	2,159
1954	80,186	68,668	40,551	13,370	18,173	1,795	2,550
1955	79,367	68,462	39,027	14,523	20,837	2,049	1,826
1956	75,247	64,877	33,333	12,852	16,843	1,624	1,569
1957	71,864	63,065	34,065	14,872	25,693	1,718	1,340
1958	72,224	63,549	31,247	14,791	20,089	1,797	1,415
1959	81,902	72,091	27,793	14,918	19,035	1,457	1,586
1960	80,960	71,649	26,646	13,939	19,140	1,684	1,595
1961	66,453	58,691	24,077	12,969	14,057	1,542	1,589
1962 1/	65,274	57,504	23,081	12,914	14,213	1,977	1,747

Year	Wheat			Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay
	Winter	Spring	All			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	54,414	21,496	75,910	5,048	27,439	72,821
1950	43,250	18,357	61,607	4,090	17,843	75,150
1951	40,093	21,780	61,873	3,904	26,949	75,063
1952	50,895	20,235	71,130	3,304	25,921	75,147
1953	46,933	20,907	67,840	4,570	24,341	74,997
1954	39,218	15,138	54,356	5,663	19,251	73,721
1955	33,707	13,583	47,290	4,914	16,928	74,956
1956	35,532	14,236	49,768	5,473	15,615	72,292
1957	31,670	12,084	43,754	4,793	13,558	71,912
1958	41,023	12,024	53,047	3,679	11,849	70,547
1959	39,562	12,219	51,781	2,932	15,117	66,274
1960	39,996	11,900	51,896	3,342	15,309	67,246
1961	40,753	10,867	51,620	2,514	15,634	67,085
1962 1/	33,825	10,234	44,059	2,804	---	66,870

See footnotes on next page.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES,* 1949-62--Continued

Year	Tobacco	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	1,623.2	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762
1950	1,599.0	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633
1951	1,779.9	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510
1952	1,771.8	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838
1953	1,632.9	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796
1954	1,667.5	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824
1955	1,495.4	1,502	300	19,674	18,620	885	1,882
1956	1,363.5	1,423	366	21,700	20,620	897	1,834
1957	1,121.8	1,379	294	21,938	20,857	763	1,746
1958	1,077.9	1,616	223	25,108	23,993	647	1,702
1959	1,152.7	1,460	348	23,349	22,631	601	1,598
1960	1,141.6	1,434	298	24,449	23,655	490	1,542
1961	1,174.3	1,439	329	28,131	27,340	554	1,559
1962 1/	1,226.2	1,452	328	28,794	27,910	---	1,546

Year	Sugar beets	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	59 crops harvested 2/	59 crops planted or grown 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1949	687	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,286	365,490
1950	925	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,437	353,246
1951	691	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,079	362,922
1952	665	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,313	356,093
1953	745	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	360,461
1954	876	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,184	354,776
1955	740	302.9	1,405.0	341.6	331,902	353,715
1956	785	271.2	1,371.0	275.8	316,244	343,359
1957	878	291.1	1,359.4	273.8	315,564	330,871
1958	891	288.2	1,428.4	255.5	315,712	325,592
1959	905	332.5	1,336.3	256.6	316,533	329,606
1960	957	342.7	1,396.9	196.5	316,248	324,941
1961	1,077	371.1	1,495.9	194.2	296,016	310,196
1962 1/	1,132	3/ 429.0	1,396.3	208.6	4/287,673	300,387

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes crops for which acreage estimates are made excluding duplicated acreages, fruits, and a few minor crops.

3/ For sugar and seed only.

4/ Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 AND 1962

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	10	10	56	64	---	---	---	---
N.H.	10	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	43	42	57	52	---	---	---	---
Mass.	25	26	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	33	34	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	575	592	670	636	24	21	---	---
N.J.	120	118	32	30	45	44	14	14
Pa.	1,166	1,178	643	643	184	190	---	---
Ohio	2,727	2,836	862	879	58	60	---	---
Ind.	4,307	4,393	826	702	58	48	---	---
Ill.	8,506	8,676	2,333	2,146	78	65	---	---
Mich.	1,822	1,804	876	788	70	69	---	---
Wis.	2,629	2,603	2,404	2,260	32	31	---	---
Minn.	5,800	5,684	3,794	3,490	933	924	---	---
Iowa	10,474	10,160	4,670	4,296	28	13	---	---
Mo.	3,020	3,201	750	502	164	125	1.1	1.1
N.Dak.	1,028	1,079	2,086	2,086	3,644	3,207	---	---
S.Dak.	3,475	3,614	2,839	2,725	561	460	---	---
Nebr.	5,715	5,372	1,198	1,042	247	247	---	---
Kans.	1,431	1,460	658	526	991	991	1.4	1.4
Del.	126	134	6	7	23	22	---	---
Md.	440	458	55	55	99	92	3.8	4
Va.	651	638	141	127	136	129	17.3	20.8
W.Va.	104	97	41	41	11	11	---	---
N.C.	1,587	1,476	485	393	88	76	22	26
S.C.	640	550	454	381	31	24	8	8
Ga.	2,314	2,083	390	296	13	12	14	13
Fla.	481	438	89	89	---	---	1.6	1.8
Ky.	1,205	1,205	136	129	100	75	2	1.9
Tenn.	1,142	1,062	250	238	52	50	5.5	5
Ala.	1,532	1,333	342	301	---	---	10	10
Miss.	931	847	389	350	---	---	14	13
Ark.	254	224	212	195	40	45	4.3	4.2
La.	310	270	98	78	---	---	52	62
Okla.	171	150	784	729	890	765	1.4	1.3
Texas	1,155	1,005	2,062	1,835	582	320	15	14
Mont.	86	82	391	411	1,801	1,873	---	---
Idaho	80	80	169	171	619	600	---	---
Wyo.	59	58	142	132	124	122	---	---
Colo.	376	399	165	157	610	567	---	---
N.Mex.	35	32	34	34	63	57	1.8	1.9
Ariz.	30	32	23	21	195	146	---	---
Utah	43	47	29	35	157	162	---	---
Nev.	4	6	10	11	14	15	---	---
Wash.	66	76	167	150	726	661	---	---
Oreg.	47	51	260	239	519	462	---	---
Calif.	175	149	443	421	1,790	1,611	9.2	9.5
U. S.	66,965	65,879	32,521	29,893	15,800	14,392	198.4	212.9

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 and 1962 - Continued

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	263	216	---	---	---	---	---	---	263	216
N.J.	52	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	40
Pa.	535	471	---	---	---	---	---	---	535	471
Ohio	1,494	1,285	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,494	1,285
Ind.	1,341	1,180	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,341	1,180
Ill.	1,763	1,604	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,763	1,604
Mich.	1,126	957	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,126	957
Wis.	34	32	26	20	---	---	26	20	60	52
Minn.	26	22	1,012	748	29	50	983	698	1,038	770
Iowa	104	97	20	15	---	---	20	15	124	112
Mo.	1,547	1,176	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,547	1,176
N.Dak.	---	---	6,625	5,812	1,421	1,961	5,204	3,851	6,625	5,812
S.Dak.	721	707	1,839	1,304	125	156	1,714	1,148	2,560	2,011
Nebr.	3,326	3,060	13	---	---	---	13	---	3,339	3,060
Kans.	10,727	9,654	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,727	9,654
Del.	24	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	21
Md.	152	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	152	138
Va.	266	186	---	---	---	---	---	---	266	186
W.Va.	30	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	24
N.C.	447	255	---	---	---	---	---	---	447	255
S.C.	148	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	148	59
Ga.	102	51	---	---	---	---	---	---	102	51
Ky.	254	203	---	---	---	---	---	---	254	203
Tenn.	174	143	---	---	---	---	---	---	174	143
Ala.	68	46	---	---	---	---	---	---	68	46
Miss.	55	44	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	44
Ark.	178	148	---	---	---	---	---	---	178	148
La.	58	52	---	---	---	---	---	---	58	52
Okla.	4,887	4,398	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,887	4,398
Texas	4,067	3,498	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,067	3,498
Mont.	2,369	2,345	1,893	1,867	132	300	1,761	1,567	4,262	4,212
Idaho	756	688	410	373	---	---	410	373	1,166	1,061
Wyo.	232	225	39	34	---	---	39	34	271	259
Colo.	2,602	2,342	18	12	---	---	18	12	2,620	2,354
N.Mex.	291	268	---	---	---	---	---	---	291	268
Ariz.	28	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	26
Utah	181	179	49	45	---	---	49	45	230	224
Nev.	3	3	14	18	---	---	14	18	17	21
Wash.	1,885	1,678	166	257	---	---	166	257	2,051	1,935
Oreg.	734	661	98	105	---	---	98	105	832	766
Calif.	368	324	8	11	8	11	---	---	376	335
U.S.	43,418	38,506	12,230	10,621	1,715	2,478	10,515	8,143	55,648	49,127

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1961 AND 1962 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	88	99	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.9	29.0
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mich.	---	---	---	---	548	581	---	---	76.6	75.0
Wis.	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.1	---
Minn.	560	577	---	---	---	---	14	9	98.4	111.0
Iowa	14	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	---	---	4	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	1,651	1,651	---	---	---	---	14	11	47.8	55.0
S.Dak.	551	606	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.4	12.0
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	71	75	---	---	83.3	88.0
Kans.	---	---	---	---	25	19	---	---	10.8	14.5
Miss.	---	---	45	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	391	430	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	465	502	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	146	175	421	463	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	9	23	---	---	14	12	---	---	68.2	64.0
Idaho	---	---	---	---	117	125	106	125	125.1	133.0
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	57	57	---	---	53.7	52.0
Colo.	---	---	---	---	246	258	[illegible]	12	174.0	183.0
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	14	12	---	---	2/	2/
Utah	---	---	---	---	9	10	---	---	25.4	25.0
Wash.	---	---	---	---	28	33	188	173	55.2	56.0
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	15	21.2	21.0
Calif.	15	33	292	321	254	222	---	---	241.2	257.0
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	7.8
U. S.	2,949	3,080	1,618	1,779.5	1,471	1,503	349	345	1,128.8	1,183.3

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/ Included in "Other States".

CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage: Harvested: 1961	Acreage: For harvest 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	1	1	1	54.8	60.0	63.0	69	60	63
Mass.	3	2	2	56.6	62.0	65.0	185	124	130
Conn.	4	2	2	55.5	66.0	66.0	210	132	132
N.Y.	224	181	185	52.3	63.0	61.0	11,709	11,403	11,285
N.J.	122	78	76	55.0	74.0	72.0	6,718	5,772	5,472
Pa.	982	895	913	52.6	67.0	65.0	51,537	59,965	59,345
Ohio	3,342	2,537	2,638	58.0	74.0	74.0	194,223	187,738	195,212
Ind.	4,619	4,173	4,256	58.0	74.0	77.0	268,859	308,802	327,712
Ill.	8,819	8,288	8,454	61.0	77.0	78.0	538,109	638,176	659,412
Mich.	1,533	1,498	1,453	50.0	68.0	65.0	76,879	101,864	94,445
Wis.	1,612	1,649	1,567	61.1	73.0	70.0	99,261	120,377	109,690
Minn.	4,997	5,027	4,826	52.0	64.5	58.0	260,873	324,242	279,908
Iowa	10,461	10,098	9,795	57.2	74.0	74.0	601,420	747,252	724,830
Mo.	3,590	2,829	2,970	42.2	62.0	59.0	153,228	175,398	175,230
N.Dak.	398	156	187	25.4	33.0	28.0	10,128	5,148	5,236
S.Dak.	3,189	2,741	2,878	29.6	36.5	32.0	95,493	100,046	92,096
Nebr.	5,857	5,426	5,046	36.5	51.5	51.0	216,330	279,439	257,346
Kans.	1,547	1,225	1,262	30.1	48.0	48.0	46,935	58,800	60,576
Del.	152	119	125	48.7	62.0	62.0	7,367	7,378	7,750
Md.	421	369	384	49.6	60.0	62.0	20,892	22,140	23,808
Va.	727	545	540	39.8	53.0	53.0	28,650	28,885	28,620
W.Va.	144	80	74	45.0	53.0	54.0	6,351	4,240	3,996
N.C.	1,898	1,400	1,316	35.0	48.0	50.0	65,515	67,200	65,800
S.C.	943	573	493	22.8	35.0	36.0	20,797	20,055	17,748
Ga.	2,204	1,880	1,730	22.4	35.0	33.0	48,925	65,800	57,090
Fla.	336	292	277	21.2	33.0	32.0	7,058	9,636	8,864
Ky.	1,773	1,116	1,116	40.0	55.0	58.0	69,837	61,380	64,728
Tenn.	1,570	1,056	972	31.3	43.0	41.0	48,215	45,408	39,852
Ala.	1,985	1,381	1,215	22.6	35.0	33.0	44,097	48,335	40,095
Miss.	1,429	885	805	24.4	39.0	36.0	34,234	34,515	28,980
Ark.	585	238	212	24.6	35.5	34.0	13,652	8,449	7,208
La.	509	267	230	24.2	37.0	34.0	12,107	9,879	7,820
Okla.	349	154	136	22.1	35.0	34.0	7,240	5,390	4,624
Texas	1,702	1,063	904	21.1	30.0	29.0	35,558	31,890	26,216
Mont.	7	3	3	30.1	58.0	56.0	192	174	168
Idaho	17	23	23	66.0	79.0	76.0	1,147	1,817	1,748
Wyo.	15	20	19	37.0	67.0	65.0	604	1,340	1,235
Colo.	265	216	229	38.3	56.5	48.0	10,346	12,204	10,992
N.Mex.	26	15	13	23.8	35.0	34.0	602	525	442
Ariz.	28	20	20	19.8	18.0	20.0	568	360	400
Utah	4	3	3	52.1	64.0	68.0	197	192	204
Wash.	27	35	40	56.6	85.0	83.0	2,065	2,975	3,320
Oreg.	19	24	27	63.2	68.0	70.0	1,234	1,632	1,890
Calif.	126	108	87	62.3	72.0	73.0	8,498	7,776	6,351
	68,564		57,504		61.8		3,128,197		3,518,069
U.S.		58,691		45.7		61.2		3,624,313	

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	332	244	195	30.6	33.5	31.5	10,047	8,174	6,142
N.J.	59	42	34	29.3	32.5	30.0	1,677	1,365	1,020
Pa.	660	524	461	26.4	30.0	28.0	17,184	15,720	12,908
Ohio	1,684	1,457	1,209	26.6	31.0	30.0	44,367	45,167	36,270
Ind.	1,331	1,290	1,096	27.5	35.0	36.0	36,326	45,150	39,456
Ill.	1,718	1,703	1,550	27.8	36.0	34.0	47,460	61,308	52,700
Mich.	1,146	1,111	922	29.8	36.0	34.0	33,969	39,996	31,348
Wis.	29	33	31	28.7	36.5	37.0	825	1,204	1,147
Minn.	42	25	21	22.6	27.5	28.0	915	688	588
Iowa	127	97	90	23.0	26.0	27.0	2,916	2,522	2,430
Mo.	1,466	1,413	1,003	26.1	30.5	26.0	38,475	43,096	26,078
S.Dak.	404	574	660	20.0	18.0	26.0	8,463	10,332	17,160
Nebr.	3,399	3,209	2,792	23.4	24.5	22.5	78,758	78,620	62,820
Kans.	10,016	10,329	8,883	19.1	26.5	23.0	192,985	273,718	204,309
Del.	37	23	20	24.8	28.0	27.0	880	644	540
Md.	195	142	129	24.4	26.0	28.0	4,637	3,692	3,612
Va.	294	248	171	23.6	27.5	25.0	6,852	6,820	4,275
W.Va.	40	25	18	23.0	24.0	26.0	905	600	468
N.C.	364	392	227	22.2	29.0	24.0	8,078	11,368	5,448
S.C.	161	140	55	20.1	26.5	24.0	3,207	3,710	1,320
Ga.	111	94	47	19.9	27.0	25.0	2,169	2,538	1,175
Ky.	207	175	133	22.6	27.0	27.0	4,632	4,725	3,591
Tenn.	197	148	120	19.6	26.0	23.0	3,820	3,848	2,760
Ala.	53	56	38	21.5	26.0	24.0	1,130	1,456	912
Miss.	47	42	33	25.0	28.0	26.0	1,066	1,176	858
Ark.	93	162	123	22.5	30.5	27.5	2,194	4,941	3,382
La.	1/ 41	35	31	1/ 19.5	24.0	24.0	1/ 750	840	744
Okla.	4,484	4,618	3,787	16.4	24.0	19.0	75,225	110,832	71,953
Texas	2,697	3,690	2,731	13.7	23.0	18.0	38,874	84,870	49,158
Mont.	1,737	2,058	1,770	23.4	19.0	27.0	41,242	39,102	47,790
Idaho	713	691	601	27.0	27.5	29.0	19,039	19,002	17,429
Wyo.	254	203	203	19.5	21.0	25.0	4,943	4,263	5,075
Colo.	2,192	2,443	1,881	18.1	23.0	18.5	40,745	56,189	34,798
N.Mex.	156	276	210	11.0	29.0	19.5	1,917	8,004	4,095
Ariz.	47	26	24	31.1	43.0	43.0	1,567	1,118	1,032
Utah	256	170	172	16.4	15.0	19.0	4,145	2,550	3,268
Nev.	4	2	3	30.2	32.0	38.0	122	64	114
Wash.	1,883	1,812	1,486	32.7	28.0	35.0	61,134	50,736	52,010
Oreg.	759	702	569	31.6	25.5	32.0	23,731	17,901	18,208
Calif.	445	329	296	21.0	25.0	25.0	9,161	8,225	7,400
U. S.	39,863	40,753	33,825	22.0	26.4	24.7	876,232	1,076,274	835,791

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	34	25	19	26.3	32.5	35.0	867	812	665
Minn.	798	969	669	21.1	24.0	22.0	16,639	23,256	14,718
Iowa	13	18	15	21.0	27.0	25.0	284	486	375
N.Dak.	6,416	4,489	3,771	15.4	12.0	19.0	94,713	53,868	71,649
S.Dak.	2,128	1,568	1,113	12.3	13.0	18.0	25,214	20,384	20,034
Nebr.	31	11	---	14.4	17.0	---	403	187	---
Mont.	2,873	1,502	1,487	16.4	9.0	19.0	46,431	13,518	28,253
Idaho	610	392	365	39.0	44.0	48.0	22,996	17,248	17,520
Wyo.	55	26	28	18.2	17.0	24.0	968	442	672
Colo.	56	16	11	20.3	23.0	72.0	1,083	368	792
Utah	79	45	41	35.4	39.5	41.0	2,734	1,778	1,681
Nev.	12	10	13	31.8	29.0	36.0	387	290	468
Wash.	388	162	251	26.4	28.0	29.0	10,181	4,536	7,279
Oreg.	155	94	97	28.4	24.5	29.0	4,285	2,303	2,813
U.S.	13,660	9,327	7,880	17.3	15.0	21.2	227,380	139,476	166,919

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	35	28	48	18.1	22.0	19.0	680	616	912
N.Dak.	1,348	1,267	1,850	14.5	11.5	20.0	18,517	14,570	37,000
S.Dak.	146	118	151	11.8	15.5	19.0	1,695	1,829	2,869
Mont. 1/	2/ 312	119	294 2/	17.8	12.0	20.0	2/ 5,561	1,428	5,880
Calif.	2/ 7	8	11 2/	48.8	64.0	62.0	2/ 331	512	682
U.S.	1,751	1,540	2,354	14.6	12.3	20.1	24,951	18,955	47,343

1/ Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.
2/ Short-time average.

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter Hard red	Winter Soft red	Spring Hard red	Spring Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1951-60	563,922	181,286	190,110	25,168	168,077	1,128,563
1961	755,029	202,782	116,177	18,955	141,762	1,234,705
1962 2/	570,460	156,162	140,149	47,343	135,939	1,050,053

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1962.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

State	Corn			Wheat (old crop)		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	8	5	4	---	---	---
Mass.	40	32	27	---	---	---
Conn.	44	46	30	---	---	---
N.Y.	3,375	3,427	3,649	704	369	327
N.J.	2,019	2,224	1,270	90	45	34
Pa.	15,200	19,771	18,589	1,127	631	629
Ohio	51,181	59,811	56,321	1,164	500	452
Ind.	79,798	108,604	126,609	444	122	135
Ill.	174,568	244,433	287,179	724	457	613
Mich.	23,687	26,356	34,634	1,171	841	400
Wis.	28,997	30,380	40,928	296	117	222
Minn.	97,123	135,721	155,636	1,488	2,467	1,842
Iowa	248,889	378,545	410,989	96	59	60
Mo.	39,093	48,330	56,127	987	376	1,077
N.Dak.	2,972	3,126	2,471	19,739	30,600	17,110
S.Dak.	36,560	65,950	49,023	6,232	16,145	8,462
Nebr.	90,324	210,066	206,785	7,244	19,714	17,338
Kans.	12,183	22,762	18,228	7,687	17,663	16,423
Del.	967	1,404	516	9	4	3
Md.	2,989	4,845	2,878	91	43	74
Va.	5,394	5,530	4,333	257	133	205
W.Va.	1,378	1,121	1,060	121	102	84
N.C.	13,146	18,480	12,768	274	192	341
S.C.	3,952	3,912	3,409	62	58	56
Ga.	6,598	8,101	7,896	53	20	38
Fla.	614	890	1,349	---	---	---
Ky.	14,043	13,211	15,959	92	72	71
Tenn.	9,343	10,561	9,990	111	49	77
Ala.	6,627	5,763	7,250	13	12	7
Miss.	5,419	4,032	6,213	20	11	6
Ark.	2,004	1,345	1,436	20	21	25
La.	1,447	1,095	1,087	---	---	---
Okla.	782	621	350	886	1,213	1,662
Texas	3,074	2,064	1,754	519	788	849
Mont.	22	23	19	14,105	23,025	14,593
Idaho	180	215	273	1,369	1,498	2,175
Wyo.	88	337	281	721	654	565
Colo.	1,489	1,810	2,197	4,533	15,995	11,311
N.Mex.	78	113	58	43	140	160
Ariz.	119	52	72	17	8	6
Utah	7	7	10	451	376	303
Nev.	---	---	---	22	9	4
Wash.	200	691	298	1,193	1,302	2,487
Oreg.	123	387	163	895	1,065	1,616
Calif.	268	374	389	120	41	44
U. S.	986,421	1,446,573	1,550,507	75,191	136,937	101,886

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Oats (old crop)			Soybeans			Sorghum grain		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1956-60	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	240	86	63	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	69	88	88	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	4,944	5,918	5,607	9	3	5	---	---	---
N.J.	181	119	132	27	24	70	---	---	---
Pa.	4,630	4,163	5,537	22	6	14	---	---	---
Ohio	6,641	12,245	5,528	1,403	918	964	---	---	---
Ind.	6,345	9,046	3,993	2,485	1,956	3,083	82	102	77
Ill.	16,880	19,043	13,490	5,405	1,939	6,350	70	66	22
Mich.	8,534	6,899	7,403	193	22	74	---	---	---
Wis.	26,661	19,744	31,208	74	77	60	---	---	---
Minn.	39,847	49,240	41,597	3,933	1,630	7,304	---	---	---
Iowa	40,506	41,328	36,116	5,605	1,988	13,745	904	591	531
Mo.	5,722	4,366	4,024	1,141	756	3,276	1,326	1,627	1,760
N.Dak.	19,246	22,484	12,201	128	23	306	---	---	---
S.Dak.	29,502	41,020	32,494	180	68	225	711	1,555	1,690
Nebr.	10,733	14,641	11,609	184	69	1,130	8,216	23,581	15,017
Kans.	3,718	3,444	3,744	106	189	1,209	6,552	16,754	12,285
Del.	16	8	11	53	45	52	---	---	---
Md.	227	229	160	56	58	62	---	---	---
Va.	357	324	352	121	144	77	1/ 28	15	13
W.Va.	197	171	155	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	915	327	729	183	368	640	319	383	244
S.C.	590	320	487	100	243	495	23	23	15
Ga.	296	224	303	15	45	27	41	36	32
Ky.	175	204	227	78	44	377	85	139	130
Tenn.	326	122	228	69	89	255	119	60	54
Ala.	145	149	129	24	64	35	48	10	11
Miss.	282	154	154	186	202	587	21	29	17
Ark.	294	161	202	254	253	1,019	54	34	14
La.	80	56	37	22	104	24	7	5	1
Okla.	1,346	1,556	1,937	11	37	15	1,013	2,138	1,181
Texas	2,691	2,939	3,190	7	40	22	4,091	5,171	3,445
Mont.	2,962	2,334	1,711	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,020	921	816	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	829	827	683	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	949	1,318	966	---	---	---	1,351	1,661	2,338
N.Mex.	15	18	23	---	---	---	205	185	466
Ariz.	13	7	4	---	---	---	206	66	75
Utah	273	167	97	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	9	4	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	658	534	479	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	963	871	710	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	54	26	57	---	---	---	150	156	135
U.S.	240,102	267,845	228,689	22,079	11,404	41,506	25,616	54,387	39,553

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

State	Barley (old crop)			Rye (old crop)			Flaxseed (old crop)		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	188	88	103	14	17	25	---	---	---
N.J.	64	82	106	5	13	3	---	---	---
Pa.	702	706	851	33	26	40	---	---	---
Ohio	182	163	268	47	34	31	---	---	---
Ind.	159	111	133	72	66	49	---	---	---
Ill.	192	261	306	88	60	38	---	---	---
Mich.	424	235	340	114	58	61	---	---	---
Wis.	649	176	112	114	78	59	10	6	5
Minn.	5,764	8,367	6,825	166	37	42	268	304	290
Iowa	155	148	101	13	10	5	17	3	3
Mo.	414	494	539	31	47	66	---	---	---
N. Dak.	13,956	24,555	14,602	630	1,400	503	1,688	828	788
S. Dak.	3,859	5,229	2,840	562	1,430	212	469	230	201
Nebr.	1,165	1,762	1,575	312	625	294	---	---	---
Kans.	1,199	3,416	3,646	97	214	140	---	---	---
Del.	22	10	19	2	6	2	---	---	---
Md.	177	364	186	4	20	6	---	---	---
Va.	287	368	365	6	7	4	---	---	---
W.Va.	46	72	79	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	115	95	152	12	3	21	---	---	---
S.C.	31	10	43	2	1	3	---	---	---
Ga.	4	1	6	2	4	10	---	---	---
Ky.	100	126	204	6	4	3	---	---	---
Tenn.	59	48	81	8	2	3	---	---	---
Ark.	10	8	52	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	283	1,275	962	58	39	28	---	---	---
Texas	128	381	303	10	9	4	---	---	---
Mont.	7,797	9,210	6,065	21	117	74	44	39	2
Idaho	1,648	1,324	1,244	4	6	13	---	---	---
Wyo.	717	645	447	10	9	11	---	---	---
Colo.	1,576	2,698	2,429	35	190	65	---	---	---
N.Mex.	24	60	101	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	81	201	561	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	685	895	546	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	40	36	23	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	615	844	571	41	32	26	---	---	---
Oreg.	938	576	486	33	14	28	---	---	---
Calif.	479	365	369	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	44,955	65,405	47,641	2,557	4,578	1,869	2,496	1,410	1,289

OATS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	72	45	52	42.7	47.0	50.0	3,054	2,115	2,600
Vt.	18	17	16	39.5	43.0	43.0	699	731	688
N.Y.	676	599	581	45.2	52.0	51.0	30,459	31,148	29,631
N.J.	32	21	19	37.6	45.0	37.0	1,205	945	703
Pa.	726	620	620	40.0	47.0	41.0	28,926	29,140	25,420
Ohio	1,113	737	833	45.8	50.0	55.0	50,776	36,850	45,815
Ind.	1,122	605	641	43.0	44.0	56.0	47,691	26,620	35,896
Ill.	2,833	1,606	1,510	44.4	56.0	55.0	124,575	89,936	83,050
Mich.	1,130	847	762	40.5	46.0	52.0	44,945	38,962	39,624
Wis.	2,700	2,322	2,183	48.9	56.0	56.0	131,530	130,032	122,248
Minn.	4,503	3,478	3,130	41.8	46.0	47.0	185,386	159,988	147,110
Iowa	5,275	3,321	3,055	38.0	43.5	45.0	198,565	144,464	137,475
Mo.	1,006	479	326	30.0	35.0	30.0	30,430	16,765	9,780
N.Dak.	1,852	1,263	1,945	29.2	23.0	33.0	54,346	29,049	64,185
S.Dak.	3,164	2,515	2,616	29.6	34.0	39.0	94,244	85,510	102,024
Nebr.	1,770	1,067	939	26.0	32.0	30.0	44,860	34,144	28,170
Kans.	860	549	428	25.6	31.0	23.0	21,990	17,019	9,844
Del.	8	5	6	37.0	43.0	30.0	288	215	180
Md.	60	49	49	38.6	43.5	40.0	2,306	2,132	1,960
Va.	122	91	82	36.0	43.0	39.0	4,404	3,913	3,198
W.Va.	32	23	23	35.4	37.5	40.0	1,142	862	920
N.C.	371	277	244	34.2	40.5	35.0	12,766	11,218	8,540
S.C.	429	246	199	30.4	36.0	32.0	13,040	8,856	6,368
Ga.	358	176	134	31.1	43.0	39.0	10,888	7,568	5,226
Fla.	26	14	15	25.9	34.0	30.0	668	476	450
Ky.	68	45	45	30.6	36.0	35.0	2,098	1,620	1,575
Tenn.	175	100	95	30.6	38.0	32.0	5,352	3,800	3,040
Ala.	110	85	70	30.6	38.0	33.0	3,364	3,230	2,310
Miss.	238	179	143	37.9	43.0	39.0	9,059	7,697	5,577
Ark.	239	115	106	35.9	44.0	44.0	8,726	5,060	4,664
La.	71	40	32	31.0	37.0	33.0	2,232	1,480	1,056
Okla.	580	469	352	22.4	29.5	19.5	13,293	13,836	6,864
Texas	1,132	1,074	806	22.6	27.0	24.0	26,256	28,998	19,344
Mont.	254	148	200	33.2	34.0	37.0	8,452	5,032	7,400
Idaho	186	138	145	46.0	45.5	49.0	8,582	6,279	7,105
Wyo.	114	90	90	31.4	33.0	37.0	3,582	2,970	3,330
Colo.	143	112	110	32.7	37.5	38.0	4,678	4,200	4,180
N.Mex.	16	12	13	27.2	39.0	32.0	403	468	416
Ariz.	9	8	7	46.9	50.0	50.0	430	400	350
Utah	34	20	25	47.0	44.0	52.0	1,604	880	1,300
Nev.	5	2	5	42.8	42.0	44.0	201	84	220
Wash.	157	121	108	46.2	44.0	45.0	7,274	5,324	4,860
Oreg.	269	192	177	35.9	37.0	40.0	9,599	7,104	7,080
Calif.	181	155	144	32.2	37.0	38.0	5,835	5,735	5,472
	34,244		23,081		42.1		1,260,392		997,248
U. S.		24,077		37.2		43.2		1,012,855	

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
							Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	8	7	7	8	7	7	5	4	4
N.J.	42	47	52	42	47	52	31	39	43
Pa.	42	21	19	42	21	19	16	9	8
Ohio	1,275	1,741	1,811	1,275	1,741	1,811	1,247	1,722	1,793
Ind.	2,111	2,778	2,834	2,111	2,778	2,834	2,044	2,753	2,808
Ill.	4,494	5,615	5,671	4,494	5,615	5,671	4,416	5,570	5,632
Mich.	188	293	340	188	293	340	179	285	330
Wis.	90	116	110	90	116	110	80	109	101
Minn.	2,090	2,351	2,351	2,090	2,351	2,351	2,037	2,341	2,320
Iowa	2,280	3,452	3,417	2,280	3,452	3,417	2,257	3,445	3,403
Mo.	1,988	2,745	2,800	1,995	2,745	2,800	1,895	2,674	2,716
N.Dak.	127	204	169	127	204	169	121	199	165
S.Dak.	160	128	132	160	128	132	154	125	128
Nebr.	148	280	314	148	280	314	142	277	309
Kans.	472	731	855	472	731	855	416	703	821
Del.	123	219	230	123	219	230	118	215	226
Md.	170	270	262	170	270	262	154	257	250
Va.	267	398	390	287	406	397	230	378	373
W.Va.	8	6	5	8	6	5	---	---	---
N.C.	473	724	724	513	743	742	372	609	560
S.C.	298	640	710	337	676	743	261	604	669
Ga.	97	112	102	133	147	137	54	80	72
Fla.	31	42	44	31	42	44	27	36	39
Ky.	216	257	272	218	257	272	143	201	215
Tenn.	358	540	540	388	550	548	261	463	468
Ala.	152	167	174	153	167	174	107	146	152
Miss.	755	1,101	1,167	776	1,112	1,177	644	1,044	1,107
Ark.	1,477	2,635	2,767	1,505	2,639	2,767	1,414	2,612	2,737
La.	175	240	252	258	283	289	116	197	215
Okla.	86	174	188	86	174	188	61	157	170
Texas	31	97	85	31	97	85	25	86	76
U. S.	20,229	28,131	28,794	20,536	28,297	28,942	19,030	27,340	27,910

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage			State	Interplanted acreage		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962		Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	39	16	14	Tenn.	59	20	16
N.C.	80	38	36	Miss.	43	22	20
S.C.	78	72	66	Ark.	56	8	---
Ga.	71	70	70	La.	166	86	74
				U. S.	615	332	296

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	52	22	19	34.4	39.0	36.0	1,783	858	684
N.J.	22	25	22	40.2	47.0	44.0	889	1,175	968
Pa.	193	180	184	37.6	43.0	35.0	7,298	7,740	6,440
Ohio	66	52	51	34.0	43.0	36.0	2,336	2,236	1,836
Ind.	56	50	42	30.1	38.0	31.0	1,761	1,900	1,302
Ill.	84	69	59	30.4	37.0	32.0	2,556	2,553	1,888
Mich.	85	67	66	33.3	39.0	37.0	2,826	2,613	2,442
Wis.	79	31	30	37.2	45.0	45.0	2,845	1,395	1,350
Minn.	1,037	910	892	28.0	30.0	28.0	28,807	27,300	24,976
Iowa	25	26	12	29.8	39.0	38.0	744	1,014	456
Mo.	256	140	105	27.2	35.0	28.0	6,962	4,900	2,940
N.Dak.	3,082	2,386	3,030	22.6	18.0	24.0	70,489	42,948	72,720
S.Dak.	536	493	444	20.4	24.0	30.0	11,094	11,832	13,320
Nebr.	217	225	164	22.0	28.0	24.0	4,865	6,300	3,936
Kans.	502	840	756	20.3	31.0	19.0	11,370	26,040	14,364
Del.	13	15	15	34.6	42.0	38.0	461	630	570
Md.	83	93	86	36.6	40.0	39.0	3,055	3,720	3,354
Va.	105	120	114	36.0	43.5	36.5	3,825	5,220	4,161
W.Va.	12	10	10	34.6	39.5	36.0	425	395	360
N.C.	57	74	67	32.5	41.0	34.0	1,857	3,034	2,278
S.C.	26	28	21	27.2	38.0	32.0	724	1,064	672
Ga.	9	11	10	26.9	38.0	34.0	239	418	340
Ky.	86	75	53	28.1	34.0	30.0	2,423	2,550	1,590
Tenn.	68	40	38	21.4	29.0	24.0	1,427	1,160	912
Ark.	22	25	30	23.4	29.5	24.0	520	738	720
Okla.	312	770	624	18.7	25.0	16.0	6,677	19,250	9,984
Texas	208	421	210	18.4	24.0	19.0	4,338	10,104	3,990
Mont.	1,201	1,465	1,773	27.8	18.0	30.0	33,338	26,370	53,190
Idaho	505	589	577	33.2	32.5	36.0	16,767	19,142	20,772
Wyo.	111	103	101	30.8	31.0	37.0	3,435	3,193	3,737
Colo.	421	518	502	27.0	33.5	25.5	11,598	17,353	12,801
N.Mex.	25	45	40	33.3	45.0	42.0	846	2,025	1,680
Ariz.	152	165	116	59.6	68.0	60.0	9,023	11,220	6,960
Utah	152	141	145	44.0	43.0	50.0	6,662	6,063	7,250
Nev.	16	9	12	38.2	37.0	42.0	603	333	504
Wash.	511	714	643	35.9	40.0	36.0	18,220	28,560	23,148
Oreg.	477	484	421	35.6	33.5	36.0	16,898	16,214	15,156
Calif.	1,686	1,538	1,430	39.2	48.0	48.0	66,212	73,824	68,640
U. S.	12,560	12,969	12,914	29.0	30.3	30.4	366,490	393,384	392,391

RYE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	14	20	20	21.6	25.0	25.0	312	500	500
N.J.	11	9	11	21.2	23.0	24.0	238	207	264
Pa.	18	16	14	21.2	25.0	25.0	386	400	350
Ohio	27	27	35	19.4	23.0	22.0	535	621	770
Ind.	70	66	60	17.6	21.0	22.0	1,239	1,386	1,320
Ill.	65	58	53	16.6	22.0	21.0	1,108	1,276	1,113
Mich.	47	33	40	17.3	23.0	21.0	806	759	840
Wis.	43	22	25	13.3	18.0	19.0	550	396	475
Minn.	100	74	89	16.3	19.0	23.0	1,575	1,406	2,047
Iowa	10	7	6	16.4	18.5	20.0	174	130	120
Mo.	49	41	36	15.4	20.0	18.0	769	820	648
N.Dak.	279	258	490	16.0	13.0	24.0	4,548	3,354	11,760
S.Dak.	250	202	261	15.4	17.5	24.0	3,721	3,535	6,264
Nebr.	165	168	220	12.0	17.5	16.0	1,981	2,940	3,520
Kans.	94	118	177	13.0	17.0	15.0	1,370	2,006	2,655
Del.	14	10	10	17.6	22.0	20.0	244	220	200
Md.	17	15	16	18.8	21.0	23.0	325	315	368
Va.	19	18	19	17.4	19.5	19.0	331	351	361
N.C.	21	18	18	14.4	19.0	15.5	303	342	279
S.C.	14	18	17	13.0	19.0	18.0	182	342	306
Ga.	13	26	24	12.2	19.0	15.0	171	494	360
Ky.	23	14	10	15.8	19.0	19.0	356	266	190
Tenn.	19	10	9	12.4	17.0	15.0	227	170	135
Okla.	87	66	74	8.7	12.0	9.5	768	792	703
Texas	25	23	28	9.9	17.0	11.0	252	391	308
Mont.	16	33	30	14.4	15.0	22.0	262	495	660
Idaho	5	8	8	21.6	32.0	30.0	123	256	240
Wyo.	7	6	6	12.0	19.0	21.0	80	114	126
Colo.	41	51	60	10.2	16.0	10.0	460	816	600
Wash.	67	86	88	14.8	20.5	19.5	1,164	1,763	1,716
Oreg.	21	21	23	15.3	19.0	21.0	318	399	483
U. S.	1,667	1,542	1,977	15.0	17.7	20.1	25,072	27,262	39,681

SORGHUMS

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1951-60	Planted: 1961	Planted: 1962	Harvested 1/: Average 1951-60	Harvested 1/: 1961	For harvest 1962 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ind.	18	21	15	16	21	15
Ill.	14	10	10	14	10	10
Iowa	120	27	30	116	25	28
Mo.	432	336	276	415	323	258
N.Dak.	17	28	20	16	22	19
S.Dak.	254	319	332	241	304	316
Nebr.	1,260	1,463	1,682	1,180	1,421	1,606
Kans.	5,205	3,734	3,846	4,777	3,652	3,689
Va.	17	22	24	13	20	22
N.C.	91	72	72	87	70	70
S.C.	31	32	29	29	30	27
Ga.	56	54	41	51	48	38
Ky.	38	26	22	35	24	20
Tenn.	80	56	41	72	52	38
Ala.	63	41	36	56	38	33
Miss.	69	52	42	60	49	39
Ark.	122	47	37	113	45	35
La.	18	13	11	17	13	11
Okla.	1,689	934	962	1,501	900	927
Texas	7,941	5,864	5,864	7,314	5,804	5,804
Wyo.	6	5	5	5	4	4
Colo.	1,048	573	630	805	554	598
N.Mex.	497	264	275	397	260	265
Ariz.	125	151	134	122	148	132
Calif.	190	222	211	188	220	209
U.S.	19,401	14,366	14,647	17,677	14,057	14,213

1/ Grain, silage and forage.

RICE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Harvested: 1961	For harvest 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	4.0	3.9	4.4	2,898	3,300	3,400	116	129	150
Miss.	45	44	49	2,730	3,350	3,300	1,219	1,474	1,617
Ark.	434	384	422	2,815	3,500	3,525	11,940	13,440	14,876
La.	520	458	495	2,492	2,950	2,950	12,723	13,511	14,602
Texas	478	409	458	2,865	2,800	3,200	13,456	11,452	14,656
Calif.	323	290	319	3,805	4,700	4,600	11,806	13,630	14,674
U.S.	1,803	1,588.9	1,747.4	2,907	3,376	3,467	51,260	53,636	60,575

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

ALL HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	559	448	434	1.19	1.29	1.13	666	578	491
N.H.	237	183	177	1.34	1.44	1.37	318	263	243
Vt.	788	716	702	1.50	1.68	1.39	1,179	1,201	975
Mass.	256	209	200	1.66	1.83	1.60	423	383	321
R.I.	22	20	20	1.82	2.00	1.75	40	40	35
Conn.	208	172	167	1.81	1.84	1.62	375	317	271
N.Y.	3,106	2,909	2,862	1.78	2.06	1.61	5,539	5,978	4,617
N.J.	224	196	192	1.96	2.24	1.74	440	439	334
Pa.	2,170	2,099	2,047	1.64	1.96	1.38	3,549	4,123	2,820
Ohio	2,306	1,999	1,889	1.66	1.92	1.61	3,803	3,829	3,032
Ind.	1,637	1,368	1,332	1.68	1.86	1.84	2,721	2,546	2,453
Ill.	2,526	2,042	2,053	1.91	2.10	2.08	4,786	4,297	4,277
Mich.	2,139	1,726	1,730	1.63	1.83	1.80	3,466	3,164	3,114
Wis.	3,947	3,865	3,881	2.16	2.38	2.61	8,513	9,198	10,141
Minn.	3,722	3,997	3,619	1.91	1.90	2.33	7,094	7,601	8,429
Iowa	3,772	3,362	3,555	1.95	2.23	2.27	7,330	7,482	8,084
Mo.	3,062	2,905	2,990	1.36	1.70	1.46	4,158	4,949	4,359
N.Dak.	3,790	4,290	3,745	1.04	.81	1.16	3,920	3,495	4,362
S.Dak.	5,190	4,361	4,916	.91	.89	1.17	4,746	3,888	5,773
Nebr.	5,265	4,817	4,874	1.19	1.24	1.33	6,261	5,962	6,472
Kans.	2,236	2,037	2,040	1.55	2.01	1.92	3,447	4,103	3,914
Del.	55	43	43	1.51	1.84	1.67	83	79	72
Md.	430	390	377	1.66	2.04	1.77	713	795	666
Va.	1,309	1,238	1,233	1.29	1.64	1.58	1,689	2,028	1,950
W.Va.	716	646	634	1.33	1.48	1.30	948	955	823
N.C.	1,035	731	687	1.09	1.26	1.16	1,111	920	794
S.C.	511	334	305	.96	1.27	1.15	478	423	350
Ga.	733	484	455	.93	1.35	1.19	628	652	540
Fla.	109	98	95	1.28	1.66	1.48	140	163	141
Ky.	1,697	1,639	1,651	1.34	1.57	1.54	2,268	2,569	2,537
Tenn.	1,478	1,330	1,254	1.15	1.38	1.12	1,697	1,831	1,404
Ala.	663	499	481	.98	1.24	1.11	643	617	533
Miss.	698	628	604	1.21	1.42	1.31	843	891	789
Ark.	894	711	690	1.12	1.36	1.15	984	968	792
La.	392	370	344	1.32	1.59	1.47	518	589	505
Okla.	1,457	1,349	1,384	1.24	1.60	1.51	1,793	2,163	2,084
Texas	1,701	1,869	1,882	1.10	1.30	1.25	1,875	2,424	2,358
Mont.	2,335	2,029	2,219	1.24	1.25	1.45	2,898	2,527	3,221
Idaho	1,174	1,229	1,240	2.47	2.46	2.52	2,907	3,022	3,126
Wyo.	1,107	1,106	1,183	1.24	1.27	1.42	1,370	1,406	1,676
Colo.	1,450	1,560	1,579	1.71	1.90	1.74	2,486	2,960	2,743
N.Mex.	217	235	237	2.50	3.08	3.02	542	723	715
Ariz.	259	277	264	3.25	4.36	4.36	844	1,209	1,150
Utah	568	547	568	2.30	2.35	2.49	1,307	1,287	1,413
Nev.	356	296	355	1.70	1.77	1.83	606	523	648
Wash.	811	812	812	2.02	2.22	2.15	1,641	1,800	1,742
Oreg.	1,001	979	1,003	1.85	1.97	1.94	1,855	1,930	1,945
Calif.	1,901	1,935	1,866	3.46	3.79	3.78	6,572	7,342	7,052
U. S.	72,216	67,085	66,870	1.56	1.74	1.74	112,211	116,632	116,286

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	420	327	314	1.27	1.40	1.20	533	458	377
N.H.	153	114	111	1.41	1.50	1.45	216	171	161
Vt.	468	395	391	1.55	1.70	1.40	725	672	547
Mass.	154	134	131	1.67	1.80	1.60	256	241	210
R.I.	12	11	11	1.80	2.00	1.75	23	22	19
Conn.	99	90	90	1.77	1.80	1.60	175	162	144
N.Y.	1,876	1,523	1,462	1.68	1.85	1.45	3,140	2,818	2,120
N.J.	85	77	75	1.68	1.95	1.40	143	150	105
Pa.	1,404	1,220	1,159	1.50	1.75	1.20	2,108	2,135	1,391
Ohio	1,333	1,134	1,043	1.50	1.75	1.45	1,992	1,984	1,512
Ind.	780	667	654	1.46	1.65	1.65	1,126	1,101	1,079
Ill.	1,028	833	850	1.57	1.80	1.70	1,594	1,499	1,445
Mich.	717	457	448	1.40	1.45	1.45	1,004	663	650
Wis.	1,433	958	843	1.86	1.90	2.15	2,654	1,820	1,812
Minn.	758	543	456	1.52	1.35	1.80	1,155	733	821
Iowa	1,661	1,131	1,244	1.58	1.80	1.85	2,587	2,036	2,301
Mo.	966	1,293	1,371	1.16	1.50	1.30	1,119	1,940	1,782
Nebr.	115	55	55	1.25	1.45	1.40	142	80	77
Kans.	95	88	101	1.34	1.65	1.50	125	145	152
Del.	23	20	20	1.51	1.90	1.60	35	38	32
Md.	238	216	205	1.48	1.80	1.50	353	389	308
Va.	411	469	483	1.23	1.50	1.45	508	704	700
W.Va.	378	344	337	1.28	1.45	1.25	480	499	421
N.C.	124	143	144	1.16	1.30	1.15	146	186	166
Ky.	420	485	475	1.28	1.45	1.40	541	703	665
Tenn.	184	226	215	1.14	1.35	1.05	212	305	226
Ala.	39	33	32	.99	1.20	.95	39	40	30
Miss.	61	58	58	1.19	1.40	1.30	73	81	75
Ark.	50	89	99	1.14	1.40	1.10	59	125	109
Mont.	265	262	265	1.24	1.20	1.40	328	314	371
Idaho	124	125	115	1.40	1.35	1.45	175	169	167
Wyo.	130	135	136	1.12	1.10	1.25	145	148	170
Colo.	210	221	223	1.32	1.50	1.40	277	332	312
N.Mex.	11	14	14	1.32	1.30	1.25	14	18	18
Utah	43	40	45	1.62	1.50	1.70	70	60	76
Nev.	42	48	55	1.28	1.25	1.35	53	60	74
Wash.	214	231	226	1.98	1.95	1.95	423	450	441
Oreg.	168	194	196	1.78	1.85	1.80	300	359	353
U. S.	16,714	14,403	14,152	1.51	1.65	1.51	25,074	23,810	21,419

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY : PASTURE

State	Acreage Harvested Av. 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Av. 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Av. 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962	Cond. July 1 Av. 1951-60	Cond. July 1 1961	Cond. July 1 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	9	9	10	1.54	1.90	1.80	14	17	18	92	92	86
N.H.	13	14	14	1.82	2.15	1.90	23	30	27	89	92	82
Vt.	84	116	110	1.94	2.25	1.80	164	261	198	90	93	82
Mass.	36	37	34	2.14	2.35	1.95	76	87	66	88	88	83
R.I.	4	4	4	2.32	2.50	2.20	8	10	9	85	91	85
Conn.	48	42	40	2.38	2.40	2.10	115	101	84	84	93	77
N.Y.	865	1,052	1,052	2.18	2.50	2.00	1,889	2,630	2,104	87	94	66
N.J.	98	87	84	2.41	2.80	2.20	237	244	185	76	86	59
Pa.	648	763	771	1.98	2.40	1.70	1,294	1,831	1,311	84	90	61
Ohio	874	800	784	1.92	2.20	1.85	1,689	1,760	1,450	90	92	70
Ind.	655	574	563	2.02	2.20	2.15	1,332	1,263	1,210	92	90	87
Ill.	1,217	1,066	1,066	2.37	2.45	2.50	2,887	2,612	2,665	88	86	88
Mich.	1,360	1,223	1,235	1.76	2.00	1.95	2,392	2,446	2,408	90	85	87
Wis.	2,366	2,763	2,901	2.38	2.60	2.80	5,659	7,184	8,123	90	82	94
Minn.	2,106	2,385	2,528	2.34	2.40	2.70	4,938	5,724	6,826	90	72	97
Iowa	1,962	2,101	2,206	2.31	2.50	2.55	4,560	5,252	5,625	90	85	95
Mo.	503	606	624	2.44	2.80	2.40	1,248	1,697	1,498	79	87	81
N.Dak.	1,135	1,866	1,400	1.44	1.00	1.50	1,636	1,866	2,100	80	31	96
S.Dak.	1,821	2,012	2,092	1.40	1.25	1.70	2,504	2,515	3,556	82	79	96
Nebr.	1,894	1,711	1,797	1.99	2.15	2.20	3,748	3,679	3,953	86	90	94
Kans.	1,212	1,058	1,069	1.94	2.65	2.50	2,328	2,804	2,672	78	91	90
Del.	7	5	6	2.26	2.70	2.70	15	14	16	78	96	77
Md.	91	96	94	2.44	3.00	2.70	226	288	254	80	94	75
Va.	216	260	255	2.26	2.80	2.70	494	728	688	82	96	95
W.Va.	127	130	127	1.80	1.90	1.75	230	247	222	86	94	79
N.C.	72	44	39	1.96	2.15	2.05	142	95	80	78	91	85
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	85	79
Ga.	19	18	15	1.88	2.00	1.70	36	36	26	75	89	75
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	79	81
Ky.	262	320	342	2.08	2.40	2.30	556	768	787	86	93	91
Tenn.	150	186	171	1.90	2.15	1.80	290	400	308	81	92	80
Ala.	18	19	19	1.78	2.10	1.80	32	40	34	76	88	74
Miss.	11	10	9	2.02	2.10	2.10	23	21	19	77	83	81
Ark.	45	39	42	2.14	2.55	2.10	96	99	88	77	86	72
La.	22	15	14	2.04	2.20	2.50	46	33	35	72	84	81
Okla.	424	380	418	1.85	2.50	2.40	761	950	1,003	76	90	88
Texas	235	180	169	2.12	2.70	2.60	490	486	439	68	84	79
Mont.	948	959	1,007	1.72	1.70	1.95	1,642	1,630	1,964	83	53	92
Idaho	881	959	969	2.86	2.80	2.85	2,528	2,685	2,762	92	85	93
Wyo.	436	468	487	1.74	1.75	1.90	762	819	925	80	77	96
Colo.	784	879	897	2.25	2.40	2.20	1,767	2,110	1,973	74	86	82
N.Mex.	148	159	162	3.18	4.00	3.90	473	636	632	63	74	62
Ariz.	204	227	216	3.61	4.90	4.90	738	1,112	1,058	79	76	91
Utah	425	430	439	2.62	2.65	2.80	1,117	1,140	1,229	82	63	87
Nev.	118	120	122	2.99	2.80	3.10	351	336	378	84	66	95
Wash.	393	427	431	2.36	2.65	2.50	932	1,132	1,078	88	89	88
Oreg.	308	346	356	2.84	2.90	2.85	877	1,003	1,015	91	90	90
Calif.	1,115	1,204	1,156	4.80	5.10	5.10	5,355	6,140	5,896	81	77	82
U. S.	26,371	28,169	28,346	2.38	2.22	2.43	58,722	66,961	68,997	85	82	84

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage: Harvested: 1961	Acreage: For harvest 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	84	63	52	1.26	1.45	1.45	105	91	75
Ill.	98	51	45	1.12	1.25	1.15	109	64	52
Mo.	801	401	401	1.08	1.25	1.10	917	501	441
Kans.	53	38	27	1.15	1.35	1.30	62	51	35
Del.	17	11	10	1.33	1.40	1.30	22	15	13
Md.	53	37	37	1 32	1.45	1.30	70	54	48
Va.	360	237	220	1.00	1.20	1.15	363	284	253
W.Va.	22	9	8	1.08	1.10	1.05	23	10	8
N.C.	379	246	219	1.01	1.20	1.10	377	295	241
S.C.	153	72	58	.92	1.15	.95	137	83	55
Ga.	124	66	60	.92	1.25	1.05	110	82	63
Ky.	669	575	575	1.15	1.30	1.30	764	748	748
Tenn.	689	571	514	1.04	1.20	.95	706	685	488
Ala.	121	60	51	.97	1.10	.95	115	66	48
Miss.	204	150	135	1.22	1.50	1.30	242	225	176
Ark.	322	239	225	1.08	1.40	1.15	344	335	259
La.	68	50	42	1.34	1.80	1.60	89	90	67
Okla.	78	93	84	1.07	1.35	1.20	84	126	101
U.S.	4,295	2,969	2,763	1.09	1.28	1.15	4,639	3,805	3,171

WILD HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage: Harvested: 1961	Acreage: For harvest 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	41	32	25	1.31	1.20	1.40	54	38	35
Minn.	624	459	422	1.14	1.15	1.20	712	528	506
Mo.	166	173	173	1.04	1.20	1.10	173	208	190
N.Dak.	2,058	1,264	1,744	.83	.65	.90	1,709	822	1,570
S.Dak.	2,964	2,007	2,509	.64	.55	.75	1,898	1,104	1,882
Nebr.	3,006	2,860	2,831	.71	.70	.80	2,142	2,002	2,265
Kans.	636	648	622	1.04	1.20	1.20	653	778	746
Ark.	151	108	95	.98	1.20	.95	143	130	90
Okla	390	403	411	1.03	1.30	1.15	401	524	473
Texas	210	355	337	1.01	1.30	1.25	221	462	421
Mont.	678	459	523	.81	.80	.90	546	367	471
Idaho	121	98	112	1.13	1.05	1.20	136	103	134
Wyo.	395	370	418	.82	.90	1.05	326	333	439
Colo.	314	303	291	.95	1.05	.95	298	318	276
N.Mex.	21	25	25	.74	.90	.85	15	22	21
Utah	80	60	63	1.14	1.05	1.20	91	63	76
Nev.	181	112	160	98	.95	1.05	180	106	168
Wash.	45	40	40	1.30	1.25	1.25	58	50	50
Oreg.	278	251	259	1.14	1.15	1.15	317	289	298
Calif.	120	103	103	1.20	1.20	1.20	145	124	124
U.S.	12,477	10,130	11,163	.82	.83	.92	10,219	8,371	10,235

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes							
	Grown alone				Interplanted			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	116	106	106	106	---	---	---	---
N.C.	195	181	181	181	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	313	287	287	287	---	---	---	---
S.C.	13	12	12	12	---	---	---	---
Ga.	595	518	513	508	45	12	8	8
Fla.	119	92	92	88	40	28	22	22
Ala.	256	212	212	212	---	---	---	---
Miss.	8	6	6	5	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	991	840	835	825	86	40	30	30
Okla.	137	112	118	120	---	---	---	---
Texas	373	297	312	306	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	6	6.4	7	7.5	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	523	415.4	437	433.5	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	1,827	1,542.4	1,559	1,545.5	86	40	30	30

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	116	106	106	106
N.C.	195	181	181	181
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	313	287	287	287
S.C.	13	12	12	12
Ga.	618	524	517	512
Fla.	139	106	103	99
Ala.	256	212	212	212
Miss.	8	6	6	5
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,034	860	850	840
Okla.	137	112	118	120
Texas	373	297	312	306
N.Mex.	6	6.4	7	7.5
TOTAL (S.W. area)	523	415.4	437	433.5
UNITED STATES	1,870	1,562.4	1,574	1,560.5

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Average 1951-60	1960	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	113	104	104	1,888	1,890	1,850
N. C.	188	176	176	1,572	1,810	1,760
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	303	280	280	1,685	1,840	1,793
S. C.	11	11	11	886	1,150	1,150
Ga.	513	475	475	976	1,250	1,210
Fla.	55	47	47	983	1,210	1,230
Ala.	217	191	193	878	1,140	1,075
Miss.	6	5	5	392	450	450
TOTAL (S. E. area)	802	729	731	945	1,212	1,170
Okla.	121	110	115	844	1,430	1,275
Texas	288	285	296	559	770	760
N. Mex.	6	6.4	6.8	1,418	1,740	2,100
TOTAL (S. W. area)	419	401.4	417.8	650	966	924
UNITED STATES	1,524	1,410.4	1,428.8	1,016	1,266	1,220

State	Production		
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	213,031	196,560	192,400
N. C.	293,962	318,560	309,760
TOTAL (Va.-N. C. area)	508,855	515,120	502,160
S. C.	10,101	12,650	12,650
Ga.	501,515	593,750	574,750
Fla.	53,440	56,870	57,810
Ala.	188,626	217,740	207,475
Miss.	2,382	2,250	2,250
TOTAL (S. E. area)	756,064	883,260	854,935
Okla.	100,348	157,300	146,625
Texas	162,238	219,450	224,960
N. Mex.	8,365	11,136	14,280
TOTAL (S. W. area)	272,781	387,886	385,865
UNITED STATES	1,537,700	1,786,266	1,742,960

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	118	87	96	1,064	1,450	1,200	1,252	1,262	1,152
Michigan	454	536	557	1,008	1,360	1,250	4,586	7,290	6,962
Total N.E.	577	623	653	1,017	1,373	1,243	5,876	8,552	8,114
Nebraska	67	68	68	1,569	1,900	1,600	1,049	1,292	1,088
Montana	12	13	11	1,584	1,850	1,750	197	240	192
Idaho	136	117	125	1,733	2,010	1,800	2,344	2,352	2,250
Wyoming	59	55	55	1,409	1,620	1,400	833	891	770
Washington	38	26	32	1,862	1,890	1,800	712	491	576
Total N.W.	312	279	291	1,646	1,887	1,676	5,135	5,266	4,876
Kansas	2	24	18	3/ 810	1,150	1,200	12	276	216
Colorado	214	239	249	830	940	850	1,774	2,247	2,116
New Mexico	30	13	11	509	700	600	137	91	66
Utah	8	7	8	427	450	400	33	32	32
Total S.W.	260	283	286	764	935	850	1,983	2,646	2,430
California									
Large Lima	66	47	48	1,630	1,647	1,650	1,073	774	792
Baby Lima	30	28	31	1,710	1,621	1,850	508	454	574
Other	194	179	143	1,246	1,293	1,340	2,414	2,314	1,916
Total Calif.	290	254	222	1,381	1,394	1,478	3,996	3,542	3,282
United States	1,438	1,439	1,452	1,182	1,390	1,288	16,990	20,006	18,702

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
3/ 1960 only.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	4	9	8	1,078	770	870	46	69	70
N.Dak.	4	9	8	1,061	940	1,150	43	85	92
Idaho	102	105	123	1,219	1,020	1,300	1,241	1,071	1,599
Colo.	9	6	7	881	900	970	77	54	68
Wash.	145	182	167	1,200	1,130	1,400	1,759	2,057	2,338
Oreg.	11	18	15	1,062	900	1,100	115	162	165
U.S.	285	329	328	1,194	1,063	1,321	3,432	3,498	4,332

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage: Harvested: 1961	Acreage: For harvest 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	7	3	3	13.2	16.5	17.0	93	50	51
Minn.	835	537	553	10.0	12.0	12.0	8,078	64,444	6,636
Iowa	24	14	12	13.4	18.0	18.0	292	252	216
N.Dak.	2,530	1,271	1,576	7.3	6.2	8.0	18,266	7,880	12,608
S.Dak.	695	529	587	8.1	9.5	9.0	5,541	5,026	5,283
Texas	64	140	20	7.2	11.5	9.5	485	1,610	190
Mont.	52	5	20	7.2	4.0	9.5	347	20	190
Calif.	43	15	33	31.6	38.0	29.0	1,349	570	957
U. S.	4,257	2,514	2,804	8.2	8.7	9.3	34,542	21,852	26,131

TOBACCO

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage: Harvested: 1961	Acreage: For harvest 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	4,960	2,700	2,900	1,640	1,569	1,584	8,149	4,235	4,595
Conn.	12,660	7,800	7,900	1,470	1,437	1,457	18,528	11,267	11,525
Pa.	29,310	31,000	30,000	1,612	1,725	1,725	47,357	53,475	51,750
Ohio	15,150	14,500	14,800	1,517	1,573	1,650	22,958	22,806	24,420
Ind.	8,330	7,600	8,100	1,537	1,900	1,950	12,657	14,440	15,795
Wis.	13,860	13,700	12,400	1,532	1,640	1,690	21,111	22,464	20,958
Mo.	3,630	3,100	3,300	1,287	1,535	1,550	4,532	4,758	5,115
Md.	43,700	40,000	41,000	854	900	900	36,961	36,000	36,900
Va.	111,660	91,400	95,600	1,426	1,616	1,626	156,219	147,686	155,435
W.Va.	2,720	2,600	2,800	1,488	1,245	1,500	4,041	3,237	4,200
N.C.	595,570	473,400	496,200	1,487	1,804	1,773	866,758	853,951	879,940
S.C.	104,500	80,000	84,000	1,562	1,895	1,950	159,012	151,600	163,800
Ga.	89,020	71,700	74,800	1,388	1,924	1,940	120,869	137,949	145,145
Fla.	21,780	18,500	18,400	1,310	1,775	1,757	28,160	32,830	32,330
Ky.	271,860	235,100	248,800	1,483	1,767	1,753	398,692	415,349	436,197
Tenn.	90,750	80,300	84,300	1,490	1,808	1,798	133,279	145,215	151,575
Ala.	515	1/ 470	500	1,165	1,535	1,500	581	721	750
La.	274	1/ 375	1/ 360	688	850	1,000	190	319	360
U.S.	1,420,500	1,174,300	1,226,200	1,461	1,753	1,746	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,140,790

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:										
Va.	11	88,250	70,500	74,000	1,401	1,580	1,600	121,039	111,390	118,400
N.C.	11	227,200	182,000	191,000	1,331	1,670	1,700	294,919	303,940	324,700
Total Old Belt	11	315,450	252,500	265,000	1,351	1,645	1,672	415,958	415,330	443,100
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	285,300	225,000	236,000	1,577	1,875	1,775	441,275	421,875	418,900
N.C.	13	72,500	56,000	58,000	1,564	1,900	1,950	110,704	106,400	113,100
S.C.	13	104,500	80,000	84,000	1,562	1,895	1,950	159,012	151,600	163,800
Total S.C. Belt	13	177,000	136,000	142,000	1,562	1,897	1,950	269,716	258,000	276,900
Ga.	14	87,900	70,500	73,500	1,390	1,930	1,950	119,432	136,065	143,325
Fla.	14	17,690	14,000	14,600	1,316	1,850	1,850	22,800	25,900	27,010
Ala.	14	515	1/ 470	500	1,165	1,535	1,500	581	721	750
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	106,110	85,000	88,600	1,376	1,915	1,931	142,813	162,686	171,085
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	883,860	698,500	731,600	1,470	1,801	1,791	1,269,762	1,257,891	1,309,985
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Va. Belt	21	8,590	7,500	7,500	1,216	1,300	1,350	10,362	9,750	10,125
Ky.	22	7,630	6,300	6,400	1,282	1,410	1,500	9,741	8,883	9,600
Tenn.	22	17,280	14,000	14,000	1,428	1,660	1,725	24,363	23,240	24,150
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	24,910	20,300	20,400	1,384	1,582	1,654	34,104	32,123	33,750
Ky.	23	7,560	6,300	6,500	1,216	1,470	1,550	9,135	9,261	10,075
Tenn.	23	1,740	1,300	1,300	1,226	1,485	1,500	2,096	1,930	1,950
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	9,300	7,600	7,800	1,218	1,472	1,542	11,231	11,191	12,025
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	42,800	35,400	35,700	1,316	1,499	1,566	55,696	53,064	55,900
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	10,850	9,900	10,600	1,524	1,530	1,650	16,446	15,147	17,490
Ind.	31	8,310	7,600	8,100	1,538	1,900	1,950	12,636	14,440	15,795
Mo.	31	3,630	3,100	3,300	1,287	1,535	1,550	4,532	4,758	5,115
Va.	31	11,810	11,300	12,000	1,870	2,155	2,050	21,885	24,352	24,600
W.Va.	31	2,720	2,600	2,800	1,488	1,245	1,500	4,041	3,237	4,200
N.C.	31	10,570	10,400	11,200	1,888	2,090	2,075	19,860	21,736	23,240
Ky.	31	241,200	211,000	224,000	1,506	1,800	1,775	359,289	379,800	397,600
Tenn.	31	68,950	63,000	67,000	1,515	1,855	1,825	102,978	116,865	122,275
Total Burley Belt	31	358,100	318,900	339,000	1,530	1,820	1,800	541,728	580,335	610,315
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	43,700	40,000	41,000	854	900	900	36,961	36,000	36,900
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	401,800	358,900	380,000	1,455	1,717	1,703	578,689	616,335	647,215

1/ Revised.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1951-60	Acreage Harvested 1961	Acreage For harvest 1962	Yield per acre Average 1951-60	Yield per acre 1961	Yield per acre Indicated 1962	Production Average 1951-60	Production 1961	Production Indicated 1962
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured										
Ky.	35	9,230	7,000	7,200	1,380	1,490	1,600	12,624	10,430	11,520
Tenn.	35	2,780	2,000	2,000	1,400	1,590	1,600	3,843	3,180	3,200
Total One Sucker	35	12,030	9,000	9,200	1,385	1,512	1,600	16,488	13,610	14,720
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	6,240	4,500	4,700	1,268	1,550	1,575	7,903	6,975	7,402
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,010	2,100	2,100	998	1,045	1,100	2,933	2,194	2,310
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	21,280	15,600	16,000	1,295	1,460	1,527	27,324	22,779	24,432
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	29,310	31,000	30,000	1,612	1,725	1,725	47,357	53,475	15,750
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,300	4,600	4,200	1,492	1,665	1,650	6,512	7,659	6,930
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	33,610	35,600	34,200	1,600	1,717	1,716	53,868	61,134	58,680
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	5,610	1,700	1,800	1,696	1,720	1,750	9,377	2,924	3,150
Mass.	52	3,070	1,000	900	1,905	1,940	2,050	5,665	1,940	1,845
Conn.	52	867	1/ 240	1/ 210	1,822	1,820	1,950	1,532	437	410
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	3,940	1,200	1,100	1,889	1,917	2,032	7,197	2,377	2,255
Total Southern Wis.	54	5,220	5,400	4,900	1,564	1,670	1,675	8,130	9,018	8,208
Total Northern Wis.	55	8,770	8,300	7,500	1,509	1,620	1,700	13,144	13,446	12,750
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/23,600	16,600	15,300 2/	1,619	1,669	1,722 2/	37,929	27,765	26,363
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Mass.	61	1,840	1,700	2,000	1,297	1,350	1,375	2,401	2,295	2,750
Conn.	61	6,230	5,900	5,900	1,240	1,340	1,350	7,701	7,906	7,965
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,070	7,600	7,900	1,253	1,342	1,356	10,102	10,201	10,715
Ga.	62	1,120	1,200	1,300	1,280	1,570	1,400	1,437	1,884	1,820
Fla.	62	4,090	4,500	3/3,800	1,302	1,540	1,400	5,360	6,930	5,320
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,210	5,700	5,100	1,296	1,546	1,400	6,797	8,814	7,140
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,280	13,300	13,000	1,270	1,430	1,373	16,899	19,015	17,855
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	70,490	65,500	62,500	1,544	1,647	1,646	108,696	107,914	102,898
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Total La. Perique	72	274	1/ 375	1/ 360	688	850	1,000	190	319	360
UNITED STATES	All	1,420,500	1,174,300	1,226,200	1,461	1,753	1,746	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,140,790

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.

2/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51, through 1955; type 53 through 1953; Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

3/ Includes approximately 300 acres of fire-cured wrapper.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,220	1,420	2,000	1,850
New Hampshire	1,180	1,050	1,450	1,550
Vermont	914	1,030	950	1,170
Massachusetts	2,450	2,250	3,150	2,900
Rhode Island	162	120	200	180
Connecticut	1,285	1,050	1,450	1,200
New York	17,405	17,500	24,100	21,500
New Jersey	2,845	2,500	3,000	3,000
Pennsylvania	7,028	7,000	9,800	8,500
Delaware	306	250	300	290
Maryland	1,270	1,300	1,600	1,400
Virginia	9,505	10,200	10,500	10,600
West Virginia	4,773	4,700	5,500	5,500
North Carolina	1,554	2,500	2,300	2,400
Total Eastern States	51,896	52,870	66,300	62,040
Central States:				
Ohio	3,205	3,700	3,500	3,900
Indiana	1,525	1,900	1,350	1,850
Illinois	2,315	2,100	2,500	2,100
Michigan	10,520	11,300	16,000	15,000
Wisconsin	1,313	1,470	1,800	1,300
Minnesota	282	280	370	300
Iowa	193	160	350	250
Missouri	933	1,250	1,400	1,350
Kansas	221	210	240	190
Kentucky	315	460	290	360
Tennessee	295	430	270	370
Arkansas	261	300	180	200
Total Central States	21,432	23,660	28,250	27,170
Western States:				
Montana	61	20	40	25
Idaho	1,326	500	1,150	1,180
Colorado	1,146	800	1,500	1,200
New Mexico	564	280	370	350
Utah	386	230	200	360
Washington	22,630	3/ 19,500	16,900	20,200
Oregon	2,151	1,800	1,700	1,700
California	8,730	8,890	10,300	10,000
Total Western States	36,995	32,020	32,160	35,015
United States	4/ 110,322	4/ 108,515	126,710	124,225

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961-New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98.

3/ Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

4/ Totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	14	23	14	26
Mass.	100	140	95	135
R.I.	15	14	9	9
Conn.	146	175	120	165
N.Y.	999	680	725	600
N.J.	2,044	2,800	1,700	2,500
Pa.	2,666	2,900	2,400	2,900
Ohio	956	1,020	950	850
Ind.	358	450	400	150
Ill.	873	750	870	780
Mich.	2,792	3,300	3,450	2,400
Mo.	420	420	500	400
Kans.	118	165	135	90
Del.	87	50	35	40
Md.	469	520	420	500
Va.	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,600
W.Va.	699	750	750	750
N.C.	1,170	1,300	1,500	1,250
S.C.	4,213	5,600	2/ 7,800	7,000
Ga.	3,088	2/ 5,000	2/ 5,200	4,200
Ky.	218	285	220	260
Tenn.	185	175	190	200
Ala.	703	1,250	1,400	900
Miss.	312	310	352	200
Ark.	1,458	1,950	1,500	1,000
La.	92	145	145	50
Okla.	184	183	100	50
Texas	554	750	650	220
Idaho	314	300	180	25
Colo.	1,599	710	2/ 1,900	2,000
Utah	482	180	210	310
Wash.	1,646	2/ 2,030	2/ 1,750	2,100
Oreg.	420	410	430	470
Calif., Freestone	11,613	12,418	12,543	12,918
Total above	42,615	48,813	50,143	47,048
Calif., Clingstone 3/	22,952	2/ 25,502	2/ 27,752	30,627
U. S.	4/ 65,566	4/ 74,315	77,895	77,675

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1960- Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50; 1961-Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042; 1961-South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938.

3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1951-60, 550,800; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000.

4/ U.S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	35	65	54
N.Y.	549	525	750	675
Pa.	136	110	115	110
Mich.	1,092	1,250	1,550	1,400
Texas	124	145	135	60
Idaho	84	50	60	50
Colo.	193	30	245	200
Utah	240	2/ 200	120	210
Wash.	4,824	2/ 3,130	2/ 4,750	4,200
Oreg.	5,175	2/ 4,300	2/ 4,830	5,700
Calif.	15,472	15,126	14,460	15,708
U. S.	3/ 28,986	3/ 25,621	27,080	28,367

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	120,588	2/ 78,250	2/ 118,750	105,000
Bartlett	84,825	2/ 47,500	2/ 84,250	75,000
Other	35,762	30,750	34,500	30,000
Oreg., all	129,375	2/ 107,500	2/ 120,750	142,500
Bartlett	54,025	2/ 45,750	2/ 53,500	62,500
Other	75,350	61,750	67,250	80,000
Calif., all	371,300	363,000	347,000	377,000
Bartlett	330,300	331,000	313,000	345,000
Other	41,000	32,000	34,000	32,000
3 States, all	621,262	548,750	586,500	624,500
Bartlett	469,150	424,250	450,750	482,500
Other	152,112	124,500	135,750	142,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1960 - Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1961 - Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951 - 60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	85,870	122,000	124,000	96,000
New Jersey	1,135	950	850	800
Pennsylvania	24,400	33,500	40,000	36,000
Ohio	14,690	15,200	16,500	18,000
Michigan	44,900	65,000	33,000	63,000
Iowa	1,350	600	700	600
Missouri	3,520	4,100	4,300	4,200
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	950
South Carolina	1,440	2,400	3,100	3,200
Georgia	1,285	1,200	1,200	1,100
Arkansas	6,680	7,800	4,000	7,600
Arizona	5,447	8,070	9,230	8,000
Washington	41,200	38,400	50,200	50,000
California, all	2,731,600	2,694,000	2,804,000	2,875,000
Wine varieties	580,400	511,000	474,000	550,000
Table varieties	558,200	560,000	445,000	575,000
Raisin varieties	1,593,000	1,623,000	1,885,000	1,750,000
Raisins 2/	213,100	194,000	228,000	---
Not dried	740,600	847,000	973,000	---
U. S.	3/ 2,969,050	3/ 2,996,640	3,092,030	3,164,450

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.
3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Equivalent tons Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
ORANGES:						
EARLY MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	14,370	9,000	7,800	544,700	338,000	292,000
Fla., All	47,970	51,000	57,000	2,158,700	2,295,000	2,564,000
Temple	2,310	4,000	4,500	104,000	180,000	202,000
Other	45,660	47,000	52,500	2,054,700	2,115,000	2,362,000
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,600	51,410	90,000	72,000
Ariz.	472	440	640	17,900	16,500	24,000
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
Total Above Varieties	64,122	62,715	67,295	2,780,226	2,751,900	2,963,500
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	22,624	16,000	13,000	858,900	600,000	488,000
Fla.	36,210	35,700	56,000	1,629,500	1,606,000	2,520,000
Texas	518	1,500	600	23,280	67,500	27,000
Ariz.	641	720	800	24,250	27,000	30,000
Total Valencia	59,992	53,920	70,400	2,535,930	2,300,500	3,065,000
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	36,994	25,000	20,800	1,403,600	938,000	780,000
Fla.	84,180	86,700	113,000	3,788,200	3,901,000	5,084,000
Texas	1,660	3,500	2,200	74,690	157,500	99,000
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,440	42,150	43,500	54,000
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500
U.S., All Oranges	124,114	116,635	137,695	5,316,156	5,052,400	6,028,500
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	35,000	1,404,000	1,264,000	1,400,000
Seedless	19,250	19,200	23,800	770,000	768,000	952,000
Pink	—	7,300	9,000	—	292,000	360,000
White	—	11,900	14,800	—	476,000	592,000
Other	15,850	12,400	11,200	634,000	496,000	448,000
Texas	2,970	6,800	2,600	118,800	272,000	104,000
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,300	83,230	72,300	73,600
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	2,800	82,240	86,600	91,700
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,400	30,140	39,700	44,800
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	1,400	52,100	46,900	46,900
U.S., All Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	42,700	1,688,270	1,694,900	1,669,300
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,917	13,800	15,000	575,100	524,000	570,000
Ariz.	4/ 735	540	1,540	4/ 27,900	20,500	58,500
U.S. Lemons	15,064	14,340	16,540	580,680	544,500	628,500
LIMES:						
Fla.	328	310	340	13,120	12,400	13,600
June 1 forecast of 1962 limes	—	—	400	—	—	16,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 329	500	1,000	4/ 14,818	22,500	45,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,320	4,900	4,000	194,350	220,000	180,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California, Valencia, 170,000 boxes (6,375 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs; Florida and other States, 90 lbs; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time averages.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, July 1 1/ (New Crop)

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/			
Calif.	72	75	69
Fla.	--	--	--
Temple	--	69	68
Other	--	62	72
Texas	61	79	2
Ariz.	72	80	54
La.	57	88	3/
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	77	72	74
Fla.	69	68	68
Texas	59	76	2
Ariz.	75	81	63
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	75	73	72
Fla.	69	65	70
Texas	61	78	2
Ariz.	74	80	58
La.	57	88	3/
U.S., All Oranges	70	67	--

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	64	60	66
Seedless	66	63	67
Other	62	54	65
Texas	53	71	2
Ariz.	77	83	68
Calif., All	79	80	59
D.V.	81	87	56
Other	77	76	71
U.S., All Grapefruit	63	63	65
LEMONS:			
Calif.	73	75	64
Ariz.	67	79	41
U.S. Lemons	73	75	63
LIMES:			
Fla.	69	80	--
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	--	59	71
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	63	55	67

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January freeze.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/		
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	183,600	230,000	180,000	150,000
Washington	12,230	2/ 10,200	2/ 8,500	10,500
Utah	5,780	2,900	2,800	2,300
United States	201,610	243,100	191,300	162,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,410	7,000	7,700	5,500
California	80,800	2/ 82,000	2/ 87,000	78,000
United States	87,210	89,000	94,700	83,500
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,300	10,600	20,500	15,000
Washington	17,160	2/ 10,100	2/ 19,200	20,500
Oregon	40,910	4,000	28,000	45,000
California 3/	150,000	139,000	139,000	140,000
United States	453,370	372,200	415,200	430,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960 - California, 5,000; 1961 - Washington, 200; California, 17,000.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1960 - 530; 1961 - 1,200; Plums, California, 1960 - 2,000; 1961 - 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1960 - 225; 1961 - 1,000.
3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	52	82	80	9,140	6,100	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	83	94	91	2/23,990	2/ 18,800	---
Not dried)				11,010	7,700	---
NECTARINES:						
California	3/ 78	86	80	25,480	54,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	60	62	57	50,300	43,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	45,090	66,400	46,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,660	11,100	8,400
Washington	--	--	--	530	660	500
United States	--	--	--	8,190	11,760	8,900
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	67,900	61,200	80,000
Oregon	--	--	--	5,680	6,300	4,800
United States	--	--	--	73,580	67,500	84,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dried basis.
3/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sweet varieties:				
New York	4,640	3,700	5,000	5,900
Pennsylvania	1,020	500	1,100	1,300
Michigan	10,650	14,000	14,000	16,000
3 Great Lakes States	16,310	18,200	20,100	23,200
Montana	1,436	1,400	2,000	2,000
Idaho	2,282	1,600	2,000	2,000
Colorado	605	120	1,100	730
Utah	3,210	1,200	1,900	2,900
Washington	16,240	2/ 11,000	2/ 21,200	18,900
Oregon	21,230	12,800	25,500	27,000
California	26,280	24,000	27,500	28,500
7 Western States	71,283	52,120	81,200	82,030
United States	3/ 87,876	3/ 70,520	101,300	105,230
Sour Varieties: 4/				
New York	21,580	11,000	31,200	26,500
Pennsylvania	10,000	9,000	10,300	11,000
Ohio	1,633	1,300	2,300	1,800
Michigan	70,450	80,000	89,500	120,000
Wisconsin	12,520	5,700	20,000	13,500
5 Great Lakes States	116,183	107,000	153,300	172,800
Montana	268	10	570	240
Idaho	990	830	1,100	1,100
Colorado	1,410	700	2,300	1,400
Utah	2,250	2,800	2,300	3,500
Washington	1,900	1,100	500	750
Oregon	3,400	3,700	5,300	5,600
6 Western States	10,218	9,140	12,070	12,590
United States	126,401	116,140	165,370	185,390

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1960 - Sweet Cherries, California, 500.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1960 - 600; 1961 - 900.

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951 - 60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

4/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	17.6	21.6	27.0	13.6	14.2	14.0	244	307	378
Mich.	62.2	72.2	70.0	13.2	16.3	16.0	832	1,178	1,120
Wis.	7.4	5.7	---	10.8	11.4	---	81	65	---
Minn.	66.8	97.2	107.0	11.6	12.9	10.0	779	1,258	1,070
N.Dak.	34.7	46.9	54.0	11.5	12.6	10.0	404	592	540
S.Dak.	5.0	9.2	11.0	12.4	10.2	12.0	62	94	132
Nebr.	58.1	77.7	76.0	15.1	14.9	13.0	880	1,155	988
Kans.	6.9	10.3	14.0	12.9	15.7	16.0	94	162	224
Mont.	50.7	60.6	62.0	14.1	14.7	15.0	720	893	930
Idaho	79.6	117.9	127.0	19.6	19.3	19.0	1,559	2,272	2,413
Wyo.	35.3	51.6	51.0	14.6	13.7	14.0	518	706	714
Colo.	126.6	167.0	177.0	16.5	14.4	15.5	2,094	2,409	2,744
Utah	28.5	22.7	23.0	15.8	14.2	18.0	454	323	414
Wash.	30.4	54.5	55.0	22.5	23.7	22.5	685	1,290	1,238
Oreg.	17.6	20.6	20.0	23.6	23.2	25.0	417	478	500
Calif. 1/	180.8	235.7	250.0	20.4	18.6	20.0	3,710	4,388	5,000
Other States	5.1	5.4	6.7	15.1	17.4	15.7	78	94	119
U. S.	813.3	1,076.8	1,131.6	16.7	16.4	16.4	13,613	17,664	18,524

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	264.2	299.0	290.0	21.6	25.7	22.0	5,671	7,683	6,380
Florida	40.2	60.1	139.0	35.5	36.2	35.0	1,417	2,177	4,865
2 State Total	304.4	359.1	429.0	23.4	27.5	26.2	7,088	9,860	11,245
Hawaii	1/ 110.3	112.1	110.6 1/	81.0	86.9	88.0 1/	9,142	9,746	9,733
U. S.	---	471.2	539.6	---	41.6	38.9	---	19,606	20,978

1/ 1959-60 average.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961 1/	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961 1/	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.3	9.7	7.3	149	135	185	1,990	1,310	1,350
Calif.	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	145	3,098	3,990	3,002
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	120	535	510	276
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	140	150	58	140	165
Total	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.									
8 N.E.Counties	13.8	14.1	12.7	126	135	130	1,735	2/1,904	1,651
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	100	599	437	340
S.C.	8.8	4.5	3.4	84	85	70	748	382	238
Ga.	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	55	111	34	28
Ala.-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108	110	155	1,930	1,364	1,922
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	80	500	900	560
Miss.	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	50	353	190	170
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.6	52	63	40	508	328	184
La.	8.2	3.8	3.8	44	52	59	356	198	224
Okla.	4.0	1.9	1.9	54	62	55	206	118	104
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54	69	85	480	414	502
Ariz.	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	230	1,442	2,472	1,955
Calif.	54.1	58.5	43.3	277	325	295	14,866	19,012	12,774
Total	159.8	133.8	110.8	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	8.8	5.0	4.0	72	90	80	591	450	320
Kans.	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	80	186	238	200
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	210	1,492	2,250	1,995
Md.	3.4	3.1	2.7	111	135	135	378	418	364
Va.-East.Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128	170	150	2,578	4,080	3,225
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95	150	100	284	180	70
-Other	6.7	4.3	4.0	65	68	70	436	292	280
N.C.	10.5	6.6	6.7	70	120	75	703	792	502
Ga.	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	40	93	50	40
Ky.	15.2	9.8	10.0	62	65	69	931	637	690
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	60	883	747	480
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150	175	170	1,225	2,222	1,785
Calif.	9.9	9.1	8.8	267	345	305	2,641	3,140	2,684
Total	113.6	98.6	89.9	111.3	157.2	140.5	12,423	15,496	12,635
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.3	2.2	2.0	165	200	200	379	440	400
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.2	145	170	200	197	238	240
N.Y.-L.I.	19.5	9.2	10.5	214	250	265	4,063	2,300	2,782
N.J.	22.2	19.0	17.0	183	255	240	3,966	4,845	4,080
Pa.	5.0	4.1	3.6	152	210	175	740	861	630
Ohio	7.2	4.6	4.4	143	160	155	1,005	736	682
Ind.	5.0	2.9	3.3	129	191	191	619	554	630
Ill.	4.5	3.1	3.1	75	90	85	319	279	264
Mich.	6.8	7.1	7.1	108	160	140	724	1,136	994
Wis.	19.8	21.0	20.0	141	190	175	2,791	3,990	3,500

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961 1/	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961 1/	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L. SUMMER:Cont.									
Minn.	5.5	6.4	6.8	135	155	155	748	992	1,054
Nebr.	5.1	3.3	2.8	105	150	140	520	495	392
Md.	2.6	1.6	1.5	78	90	90	194	144	135
Va.	4.5	2.9	2.8	72	80	75	324	232	210
W.Va.	12.0	9.0	8.0	67	65	65	798	585	520
N.C.	4.0	3.2	3.0	88	130	125	347	416	375
Idaho	9.9	11.8	10.3	220	230	230	2,178	2,714	2,369
Colo.	10.9	11.0	10.5	220	185	205	2,398	2,035	2,152
N.Mex.	1.7	3.4	3.3	128	160	170	244	544	561
Wash.	18.4	21.0	22.0	272	310	300	5,046	6,510	6,600
Oreg.	11.0	13.0	11.5	218	240	240	2,402	3,120	2,760
Calif.	11.8	9.8	8.7	273	300	290	3,191	2,940	2,523
Total	191.8	171.0	163.4	175.4	211.1	207.2	33,372	36,106	33,853
FALL:									
Maine	138.9	148.0	148.0	247	250	Aug. 10	34,195	37,000	Aug. 10
N.H.	2.5	1.8	1.5	169	185	"	418	333	"
Vt.	3.2	2.6	2.5	153	175	"	480	455	"
Mass.	5.0	5.1	4.8	174	210	"	881	1,071	"
R.I.	3.7	4.3	4.1	216	240	"	809	1,032	"
Conn.	7.0	6.5	6.1	200	230	"	1,392	1,495	"
N.Y.-L.I.	30.8	34.8	30.0	224	258	"	6,979	8,978	"
-Upstate	46.0	44.0	43.0	178	225	"	8,076	9,900	"
Pa.	46.5	36.9	34.9	163	200	"	7,393	7,380	"
8 Eastern-Fall:	283.7	284.0	274.9	214.1	238.2	"	60,624	67,644	"
Ohio	13.4	10.4	10.0	158	195	"	2,096	2,028	"
Ind.	5.3	3.7	4.4	202	233	"	1,060	862	"
Mich.	48.0	42.0	39.5	135	190	"	6,353	7,980	"
Wis.	31.9	35.0	30.0	148	215	"	4,718	7,525	"
Minn.	78.8	119.0	104.0	114	110	"	9,026	13,090	"
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.7	90	150	"	518	555	"
N.Dak.	94.0	127.0	119.0	117	110	"	11,119	13,970	"
S.Dak.	9.6	6.5	5.8	82	95	"	782	618	"
Nebr.	16.5	8.2	7.5	155	210	"	2,513	1,722	"
9 Central-Fall:	303.6	355.5	323.9	125.8	136.0	"	38,186	48,350	"
Mont.	8.8	8.0	7.5	139	180	"	1,222	1,440	"
Idaho	168.5	262.0	249.0	190	210	"	32,249	55,020	"
Wyo.	4.4	4.0	3.4	141	165	"	623	660	"
Colo.	43.3	48.5	47.5	194	225	"	8,436	10,912	"
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.5	158	170	"	1,530	1,530	"
Nev.	1.5	1.1	3.3	206	210	"	304	231	"
Wash.	15.0	22.0	19.0	246	290	"	3,716	6,380	"
Oreg.	24.8	27.0	26.0	234	245	"	5,830	6,615	"
Calif.	16.8	22.5	22.3	242	260	"	4,058	5,850	"
9 Western-Fall:	292.9	404.1	387.5	196.9	219.3	"	57,968	88,638	"
Total	880.2		986.3		196.1		156,778		"
		1,043.6		177.9		"		204,632	
U.S.	1,399.2		1,396.3		196.3		234,424		"
		1,495.9		167.7		"		293,594	

1/ Revised.

2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): North Carolina, 8 N.E. Counties - 48.

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1961 AND 1962

Seasonal group and State	1961 1/	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
WINTER:		
Fla.	10.2	7.4
Calif.	13.8	14.5
Total Winter	24.0	21.9
EARLY SPRING:		
Fla.-Hastings	21.0	20.7
-Other	3.5	2.3
Texas	1.0	1.1
Total Early Spring	25.5	24.1
LATE SPRING:		
N.C.-8 N. E. Counties	14.4	12.7
-Other Counties	3.8	3.4
S.C.	4.5	3.4
Ga.	.5	.5
Ala.-Baldwin	15.5	12.4
-Other	9.0	7.0
Miss.	3.8	3.4
Ark.	5.2	4.6
La.	3.8	3.3
Okla.	2.0	2.0
Texas	6.0	5.9
Ariz.	10.6	8.5
Calif.	58.5	43.3
Total Late Spring	137.6	110.9
EARLY SUMMER:		
Mo.	5.0	4.0
Kans.	3.0	2.7
Del.	10.0	9.5
Md.	3.1	2.7
Va.-Eastern Shore	24.0	21.5
-Norfolk	1.2	.7
-Other	4.3	4.0
N.C.	7.0	6.7
Ga.	1.0	1.0
Ky.	9.0	10.0
Tenn.	9.0	8.0
Texas	13.0	10.8
Calif.	9.1	8.8
Total Early Summer	99.5	90.4
LATE SUMMER:		
Mass.	2.2	2.0
R.I.	1.4	1.2
N.Y.-L.I.	9.2	10.5
N.J.	19.0	17.0
Pa.	4.1	3.6
Ohio	4.7	4.4
Ind.	3.0	3.4
Ill.	3.1	3.1
Mich.	7.1	7.1
Wis.	21.5	20.5
Minn.	6.5	6.9
Nebr.	3.4	2.9
Md.	1.6	1.5
LATE SUMMER (Cont'd.)		
Va.	2.9	2.8
W.Va.	9.0	8.0
N.C.	3.2	3.0
Idaho	12.0	10.3
Colo.	11.5	11.0
N.Mex.	3.5	3.4
Wash.	21.0	22.0
Oreg.	13.0	11.5
Calif.	9.8	8.7
Total Late Summer	172.7	164.8
FALL:		
Maine	150.0	148.0
N.H.	1.8	1.5
Vt.	2.6	2.5
Mass.	5.1	4.8
R.I.	4.3	4.1
Conn.	6.5	6.1
N.Y.-L.I.	34.8	30.0
-Upstate	44.0	43.0
Pa.	36.9	35.4
8 Eastern - Fall	286.0	275.4
Ohio	10.5	10.1
Ind.	4.3	4.5
Mich.	42.5	40.0
Wis.	35.5	30.5
Minn.	121.0	109.0
Iowa	3.7	3.7
N.Dak.	130.0	120.0
S.Dak.	6.7	5.9
Nebr.	8.5	7.7
9 Central - Fall	362.7	331.4
Mont.	8.2	7.6
Idaho	275.0	250.0
Wyo.	4.2	3.6
Colo.	50.0	49.0
Utah	9.4	10.0
Nev.	1.1	3.3
Wash.	22.0	19.0
Oreg.	27.0	26.0
Calif.	22.5	22.3
9 Western - Fall	419.4	390.8
Total Fall	1,068.1	997.6
U.S.	1,527.4	1,409.7

1/ Revised.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage: Harvested: 1961	Acreage: For harvest: 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	15.3	14.0	14.0	90	105	100	1,370	1,470	1,400
Mo.	2.0	1.1	1.1	67	100	95	120	110	104
Kans.	1.0	1.3	1.3	55	80	80	61	104	104
Md.	4.7	3.8	4.0	115	135	145	539	513	580
Va.	17.5	17.3	20.8	88	100	105	1,545	1,730	2,184
N.C.	36.3	22.0	26.0	68	110	110	2,412	2,420	2,860
S.C.	19.4	8.0	8.0	51	58	59	962	464	472
Ga.	19.4	13.0	12.0	54	70	64	992	910	768
Fla.	3.1	1.6	1.8	47	45	45	143	72	81
Ky.	4.5	2.0	1.9	56	57	65	243	114	124
Tenn.	10.1	5.5	5.0	63	75	80	614	412	400
Ala.	15.7	10.0	10.0	47	53	55	714	530	550
Miss.	20.6	14.0	13.0	51	55	60	1,031	770	780
Ark.	5.6	4.3	4.2	54	69	65	292	297	273
La.	77.7	50.0	60.0	58	68	66	4,473	3,400	3,960
Okla.	2.2	1.4	1.3	52	65	60	111	91	78
Texas	23.0	14.0	13.0	52	55	80	1,150	770	1,040
N.Mex.	1/ 1.4	1.7	1.7	1/ 96	100	95	1/ 130	170	162
Calif.	11.2	9.2	9.5	75	80	80	842	736	760
U.S.	290.8	194.2	208.6	62.2	77.7	80.0	17,716	15,083	16,680

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage: Harvested: 1961	Acreage: For harvest: 1962	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	2,220	3,200	3,400	1,938	1,710	1,800	4,213	5,472	6,120
Wash.	15,310	12,800	18,200	1,647	1,570	1,500	25,153	20,096	27,300
Oreg.	6,720	3,000	3,800	1,221	1,430	1,370	8,274	4,290	5,206
Calif.	6,400	3,900	4,100	1,507	1,435	1,500	9,726	5,596	6,150
U. S.	30,650	22,900	29,500	1,545	1,548	1,518	47,366	35,454	44,776

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during June: 1961	1962	Eggs per 100 layers: 1961	1962	Total eggs produced During June: 1961	1962	Jan.-June incl.: 1961	1962
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,308	3,016	1,830	1,896	61	57	397	395
N.H.	1,389	1,311	1,782	1,770	25	23	167	157
Vt.	658	616	1,812	1,866	12	11	77	73
Mass.	2,678	2,442	1,872	1,920	51	47	314	287
R.I.	327	296	1,812	1,812	6	5	36	34
Conn.	2,940	2,647	1,725	1,809	51	48	319	307
N.Y.	7,877	7,809	1,791	1,881	141	147	871	898
N.J.	9,593	9,348	1,710	1,698	164	159	975	937
Pa.	14,948	14,261	1,836	1,854	274	264	1,711	1,650
N.Atl.	43,718	41,746	1,796	1,823	785	761	4,867	4,738
Ohio	10,239	10,924	1,839	1,872	188	204	1,176	1,277
Ind.	10,152	9,760	1,902	1,917	193	187	1,256	1,206
Ill.	10,258	9,879	1,854	1,884	190	186	1,206	1,152
Mich.	6,037	6,122	1,854	1,854	112	114	695	696
Wis.	8,396	8,498	1,845	1,914	155	163	1,001	1,026
E.N.Cent.	45,082	45,183	1,859	1,890	838	854	5,334	5,357
Minn.	14,892	13,496	1,932	1,956	288	264	1,892	1,768
Iowa	20,436	19,508	1,920	1,974	392	385	2,594	2,494
Mo.	7,997	8,374	1,812	1,896	145	159	921	957
N.Dak.	2,090	1,948	1,842	1,854	38	36	239	222
S.Dak.	6,493	6,874	1,908	1,956	124	134	799	857
Nebr.	7,652	7,884	1,905	1,944	146	153	963	965
Kans.	5,474	5,199	1,899	1,902	104	99	664	624
W.N.Cent.	65,034	63,283	1,902	1,944	1,237	1,230	8,072	7,887
Del.	654	648	1,662	1,779	11	12	68	68
Md.	1,379	1,210	1,758	1,845	24	22	155	143
Va.	5,270	5,066	1,812	1,848	95	94	587	578
W.Va.	1,708	1,610	1,842	1,848	31	30	190	186
N.C.	9,648	10,340	1,800	1,836	174	190	1,076	1,149
S.C.	4,078	4,348	1,776	1,734	72	75	450	476
Ga.	10,752	11,532	1,815	1,776	195	205	1,186	1,300
Fla.	4,978	5,340	1,878	1,851	93	99	568	622
S.Atl.	38,467	40,094	1,807	1,813	695	727	4,280	4,522
Ky.	4,639	4,247	1,725	1,740	80	74	496	453
Tenn.	4,543	4,714	1,704	1,695	77	80	478	498
Ala.	6,399	7,144	1,782	1,782	114	127	692	755
Miss.	6,506	7,386	1,650	1,674	107	124	636	712
Ark.	5,992	7,132	1,770	1,878	106	134	594	762
La.	2,610	2,829	1,680	1,635	44	46	272	274
Okla.	2,960	2,717	1,812	1,812	54	49	323	307
Texas	12,762	12,834	1,728	1,776	221	228	1,337	1,354
S.Cent.	46,411	49,003	1,730	1,759	803	862	4,828	5,115
Mont.	866	879	1,818	1,842	16	16	107	104
Idaho	1,140	1,101	1,845	1,926	21	21	136	134
Wyo.	253	259	1,830	1,842	5	5	28	29
Colo.	1,348	1,448	1,788	1,768	24	26	143	152
N.Mex.	745	776	1,815	1,770	14	14	77	80
Ariz.	691	779	1,695	1,788	12	14	76	86
Utah	1,295	1,307	1,950	1,890	25	25	158	156
Nev.	66	62	1,770	1,785	1	1	6	6
Wash.	4,489	4,588	1,908	1,932	86	89	532	530
Oreg.	2,632	2,438	1,956	1,935	51	47	316	294
Calif.	28,002	30,504	1,875	1,902	525	580	3,054	3,339
West.	41,527	44,141	1,878	1,898	780	838	4,633	4,910
U.S.	280,239	283,450	1,833	1,860	5,138	5,272	32,014	32,529

ALASKA

Crop	Acreage planted		Acreage Harvested	For harvest
	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Oats, all	3,000	3,600	2,100	3,100
Barley, all	2,600	2,600	2,200	2,200
Mixed crops	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,300
Hay and silage, all 1/	---	---	12,000	12,800
Potatoes	800	800	770	780

1/ Partially duplicated in above acreages.

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